The New-York Times.

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PRESIDENTIAL.

The Proceedings of the Disunited Democracy.

TWO TICKETS NOMINATED.

Nomination of Douglas and Fitzpatrick by the Regulars.

Breckinridge and Lane the Candidates of the Seceders.

What is Thought of the Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June, 24.

We have assurances from persons who ought to know that both BRECKINRIDGE and LANE will accept their nominations by the Convention of seceders.

It is the game of the Southern wing to defeat an election by the people and carry it into Congress, where they think they are reasonably certain of electing BRECKINRIDGE. The Douglas men here speak openly of preferring LINCOLN'S election to such a result.

YANCEY and other extremists are delighted at the prospect. They say that they can either elect BRECKINRIDGE in the House and thus perpetuate their control over the Government, or else elect LINCOLN, which will give them an opportunity to rally the South in favor of dissolution.

The city is entirely deserted. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 24.

The nominations of both the Democratic and the Seceders Conventions, were received well here by their respective friends, but all the outside enthusiasm is for DOUGLAS. There was much excitement last night about the ballots. The nomination of the Seceding Convention was tendered to Mr. GUTHRIE'S friends, as well as to Mr. HUNTER'S, but both candidates declined. It is understood that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will accept.

A challenge has been sent by A. SMITH, of California, to Mr. NESBITT, of Illinois, who was the Delegate who declared in the Convention, during Mr. SMITH'S offensive remarks, that if Mr. CUSHING, the President, would not protect the members, they would protect themselves.

A large number of persons went to Washington to-day, both the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS. Most of the New-York delegation return to-night.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

FIFTH DAY.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 23.

The theatre is again crowded to-day.

The Douglas delegates from Louisiana and Alabama have taken seats.

Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. CUMMINGS.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal. Agreed to.

Mr. GARRETT, of Alabama, moved to have the names of the delegates from Alabama corrected according to the list sent up.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, stated that after the withdrawal of the delegation last evening they held a meeting and reassembled again this morning. The circumstances in which they were placed were exceedingly embarrassing, and they were unable to come to a harmonious conclusion. The result is that ten delegates will withdraw from the Convention and nine remain. Those that withdraw beg leave to submit a paper stating their reasons for withdrawal. Five others desire for the present to suspend action with the Convention without taking part in any other body. In suspending their action with the Convention they hope there may yet arise an opportunity to act harmoniously with the Convention, and therefore retain their seats and the right to act with the Convention should such an opportunity arise. It is the wish of the ten that withdraw, and they request that their votes may not be cast by any other party. The action on their part has been taken without anger or bitterness, and in the deepest sorrow. They do not cast censure anywhere; it was not for them to question the action of any independent sovereignty. But it was felt to be their duty and policy to return to their constituents, and leave them free to act should there be two candidates in the field. He now withdrew the name of that disinterested patriot, Mr. GUTHRIE, from before this Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. He then presented papers from those who withdrew and those who suspend action, and also a communication from Hon. JAMES G. LEECH, one of the retiring delegates, stigmatizing the action of the Convention in harsh terms as unfair, undemocratic, irregular and attacking the majority in violent language.

The latter paper was read first, and after it had been read, Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, moved to return the paper immediately to the gentleman who presented it, with the intimation that the Convention declined to receive it.

Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!" "That's right!"

Mr. PAINE did not recognize the right of delegates seceding from the Convention to insult the majority, or to impugn the action of the Convention because a majority pass on the credentials of those claiming seats in the Convention.

Mr. CALDWELL assured the Convention that he had no knowledge of the contents of the paper just read. It had been handed to him while on the floor. The other papers would be found perfectly respectful in language and temper.

Mr. PAINE moved that the paper be handed back to its author.

Mr. SAYLES, of Rhode Island, hoped the motion would prevail. The paper was a direct insult to the Convention, as impugning the Convention, and a direct insult also to the Douglas delegates who had taken seats in the Convention. He trusted that the paper would be instantly separated from the others, and returned to the writer. He acquitted Mr. CALDWELL of all knowledge of the contents of the paper, and he felt certain that he would not have presented it if he had known its true character.

Mr. KAUM, of Missouri, hoped that the paper would be received. He desired to defend and justify the action of this Convention on the stump, and this paper was the best argument against the seceders.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, suggested that the reading of the other papers be completed first.

Mr. LEECH, of Kentucky, disclaimed any intention to offer an insult to the Convention, or any of its members. He believed that the facts stated in his paper were incontrovertible, and believing them true, he had stated them plainly, but without any intent to insult the Convention.

The reception of the paper was unanimously declined, and it was returned to the writer.

Mr. WAIT, of Connecticut, called for the question on proceeding to ballot for candidates. This is the sixth day of the proceedings of this Convention, and the country is weary of them.

Mr. REED, of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the Kentucky delegation, declared that they had seen no cause why Kentucky should desert a Democratic Convention and the Democratic Party. The doomed city was to be saved if five true men could be found therein. Here were five delegates from Kentucky who intended to redeem and save that State. They recognize the Convention as the only Convention of the National Democratic Party. They will have no sectionalism of the North or the South, but will stand here as a pillar of fire between the men of both extremes. They were not going to abandon the Convention because one great leader whose pathway from Washington to the Great West had been lighted by gallant deeds, was to be nominated. [Loud applause.] The people of the country would not leave the party, but would step forth in might and rescue it from the bands of politicians and out of the hands of the present Administration. [Immense applause, continued for several minutes.] The State of Kentucky would come up to the support of the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be, and the five delegates present would stand by the action of the Convention, though the heavens fall. His colleague had withdrawn the name of Mr. GUTHRIE from before the Convention, but he, (REED,) on his part, begged to present that name again.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, desired to say that he would announce the action of the Missouri delegation after consultation.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, hoped that his colleague would say a part of the Missouri delegation, because some here do not wish the idea to go forth that consultation is necessary.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, said that such was the fact. A portion of the delegation desire to retire for consultation. Two had agreed to withdraw out of eighteen. The remainder will stay here where their constituents sent them, with the National Democratic Party of the Union.

Mr. HILL, of North Carolina, announced that while he found nothing in the action of the Convention to cause any man to withdraw, he yet felt that he should probably be doing injustice to his constituents if he remained to act any longer with the Convention when a majority of the delegates from his State had withdrawn.

Mr. MOORE, of Delaware, attempted to take the floor, but objections were made with loud calls for the question.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said only thirteen delegates from Tennessee had withdrawn. It was represented that nineteen delegates had withdrawn, but six were simply appointed by the others, and had no delegated authority.

Cries of "Question, question."

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, rose to a question of privilege, and a scene of excitement ensued. He desired to reply to Mr. JONES, but the latter disclaimed any allusion to Mr. COOPER, and the Convention drowned their voices by cries of "Question," "Question."

Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order. This was no place to settle private quarrels.

The President decided that all remarks are out of order. He desired to present to the Convention two papers, one from Mr. STEDMAN, of Arkansas, the other from the delegates from the State of Georgia.

Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, moved to suspend the reading and lay it on the table.

After some skirmishing this course was agreed to.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Loud calls for the "question" were then made, when the President then rose and said:

I beg the indulgence of the Convention to say, that whilst deeply sensible of the honor done me by the Convention in placing me in this chair, I was not less deeply sensible of the difficulties, general and personal, looming up in the future to environ my path. Nevertheless, in the solicitude to maintain the harmony and the union of the Democratic Party, and in the face of the retirement of the delegations of several of the States, I continued at my post laboring to that end, and in that sense had the honor to meet you, gentlemen, here at Baltimore. But circumstances have since transpired which compel me to pause. The delegations of a majority of the States have, either in whole or in part, in one form or another, ceased to participate in the deliberations of this Convention. At no time would any consideration of candidates have affected me, gentlemen, as to my duty, and I came here prepared, regardless of all personal preferences, cordially to support the nominees of this Convention, whomsoever they might be. But in the present circumstances I deem it a duty to self-respect, and I deem it still more a duty to this Convention as at present organized—I say I deem it my duty in both relations, whilst tendering my most grateful acknowledgments to all sides, and especially to those gentlemen who may have differed with me in opinion in any respect, whilst tendering my acknowledgments to all gentlemen for the cordial and honest support they have given the Chair when differing with him in his ruling; whilst tendering my respects to all, I deem it my duty to resign my seat as presiding officer of the Convention. [Tremendous applause.] I deem it my duty to resign my place as presiding officer of the Convention in order to take my place on the floor as a member of the delegation from Massachusetts, and to abide whatever may be the result of its future deliberations. [Loud applause.] I deem this a duty to the members of the Convention, in view of the circumstances in which it is placed. [Loud applause.]

The applause continued several moments, and as Mr. CUSHING left the chair the whole Convention rose, waving their hats and handkerchiefs and clapping their hands, mingled with cries of "Good," "Good," "Now we shall have a fair man in the chair."

Mr. TODD, of Ohio, Vice-President of the Convention, then took the chair, amidst loud applause. He briefly addressed the Convention, declaring that for over thirty years he had fought under the Democratic banner in the Giddings district, and he should not flinch from duty now. He asked the indulgence of the Convention while endeavoring to discharge the duties which had devolved upon him.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose to speak, but the Convention refused to listen to him, when a scene of the utmost confusion and excitement ensued.

The Chair appealed to the honor of the Convention to keep quiet, when order once more became restored.

Several attempts subsequently were made to interrupt the proceedings, but the Chair quietly and steadily insisted on the preservation of order, and an immediate vote on the motion on which the previous question had been ordered since last evening.

THE BALLOTING FOR A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

The resolution to proceed at once to ballot for a candidate for President was then adopted.

The roll was called, and when Massachusetts was reached,

Mr. BUTLER again claimed the floor to explain the position of the delegation from Massachusetts.

Objections were made; but the Chair decided that when a State was called the Chairman of the delegation had a right to explain the vote or position of the delegation.

Mr. BUTLER then, on the part of a portion of the delegation, presented a protest against the unjust exclusion of one of their number from the Convention, and withdrew from further action with the Convention.

Loud applause followed this, with cries of "Good," "Good," "Go along," "Go along."

Mr. BUTLER resumed, saying that he desired to place the withdrawal on the ground that a majority of the States had seceded, and he desired to say that he could not act with a Convention in which a gentleman had advocated the reopening of the African Slave-trade. [Loud laughter, yells and hisses.]

Mr. BUTLER then retired, with others from the Massachusetts delegation, amidst derisive applause from the Convention and galleries.

The call of the roll proceeded.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, asked leave for that delegation to retire for consultation. (Cries of "No," "no.") He desired to say they only wished to consult as to the candidate.

When Massachusetts was called, Mr. STEVENS, of that State, said, although he was not yet ready to cast the vote of the State, he would not let his name be called twice without a response. The action of those who rejected their duties and the party would be indignantly repudiated and reprobated by the democracy of the whole State. (Cheers.) The people are pledged over and over again for the principles of non-intervention, and there were those who have retired from this hall who were elected as delegates only because they pledged themselves to vote for Judge Douglas.

Messrs. BRENT, of Maryland, HOGE, of Virginia, and GAULDEN, of Georgia, in turn denounced the secessionists from their States, and signified their intention to act with the National Democratic Convention.

Mr. PARSONS, of Alabama, denounced the secession movement as one of disunion, and when they declared opposition to disunion, they only spoke the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Alabama. This fight had been anticipated. They were prepared for it—prepared to see a violent effort made to break up the Democratic Party, so that the bonds of this Union may be severed. Shall this effort succeed? [Cries of "No," "no."] Shall it be said that 1860 shall see the grave of the Union opened? No. They would find that one voice would come up from the Gulf States—from the cotton States of the South. The heart of the whole South will throb with enthusiasm when called on to rally to the support of the Union. The Convention had been told that the delegates now present from Alabama did not represent the people of Alabama. He appealed to the ballot-box for a refutation of this statement. They were prepared to meet the seceders now on the issue of disunion they now make, as they met them on the same issue in 1851. He cast the vote of Alabama as a unit for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. SOULE, of Louisiana, next addressed the Convention when that State was called. He was hailed with round after round of applause.

When the State of Louisiana was called Hon. PIERRE SOULE rose, and was received with enthusiastic cheers and applause. After silence had been restored the gentleman proceeded as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am appalled, truly appalled, by the expectations which the welcome which has just been extended to me seems to signify. I am the last man in this Convention from whom anything deserving these manifestations could be expected; and it is at once with a deep feeling of gratitude for what kindness there was in them, and of great diffidence, that I attempt to address you on this most solemn, most momentous occasion. Be not afraid, however, that I shall trespass long upon your kindness and your attention. But a few remarks from me will lay the foundation for the vote which I shall cast for the noble State which I have the honor in part to represent in this body. I have not been at all discouraged by the emotion which has been attempted to be created in this body by those who have seceded from it. We from the furthest South were prepared. We had heard around us the rumors which were to be initiatory of the acts which you have witnessed this day, and we knew that the conspiracy which had been brooding for months past would break out on this occasion and for the purposes which are obvious to every member. Sirs, there are in political life men who were once possessed of popular favor and consider that the favor has become to them an inalienable property, and who clung to it as something that can no longer be wrested from their hands; political fossils, so much enervated in office that there is hardly any power that can extract them. [Applause] They saw that the popular voice was clearly manifesting to this glorious nation who was to be the next ruler. More than eight or ten months before the Convention assembled the name of that future ruler of these States has been thrown into the canvass and was before the people. Instead of bringing a candidate to oppose him, instead of creating before the people issues upon which the choice of the nation could be enlightened, instead of principles discussed, what have we seen? An unrelenting war against the individual presumed to be the favorite of the nation. (Applause.) A war waged by an army of unprincipled and unscrupulous politicians leagued with a power which could not be exerted on their side without disgracing itself and disgracing the nation. [Renewed applause.] When this Convention assembled at Charleston, the idea had not yet struck their minds that a movement of the nature of the one which has been effected could be based upon the doctrines of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, Mr. YANCEY, who has fathered this secession. It was presumed by these political intriguers outside of the Convention who were manoeuvering the measures through by which the destruction of the Democratic Party was to be effected—it was presumed by them that it would be in their power, after raising the storm, to master and guide it, but it will be found before forty-eight hours have elapsed that in that storm they are bound eventually to sink and disappear. [Loud applause.] For it is idle for Southern men to disguise the true object of that movement. Secession from the Democratic Party can be nothing else than a disruption of that party at the very moment when the hopes of the whole nation are hanging upon its continuing in power. [Applause.] Secession is a word intended to conceal another word of more significancy. If secession was to find an echo among the people of this great confederacy, then no longer could this Republic boast that the structure which our fathers erected with so much sacrifice and so much toil was a noble experiment. Secession must beget disunion. Upon what pretence must secession have been predicted? I will not do those distinguished gentlemen who stepped out of this room this morning the injustice to suppose that they truly parted from you because of your having decided the question of internal organization in a manner that did not agree with their views. They may give this, give this as a pretence; they may use it as a cloak to cover their desertion from the party, but the truth cannot be disguised. Whether deluded or not, they are tools in the hands of intriguers, and their course must necessarily tend to disunion. [Applause.]

Sirs, it is said that they carry with them out of this Convention, the sympathies of the South, believe it not. [Renewed applause.] Believe it not; and I have, in my own experience of the past, certain stray reasons why I cannot bring my mind to the supposition that the South, under present circumstances, can respond to that movement, and I will briefly lay them before you. In 1849 and 50, when California was about being admitted into this Union, the South rose against her admission, passed resolutions and impressed upon the minds of the North, that if the outrage was perpetrated she would secede from the Union. Many of us, who were then the representatives of the South in the National Councils, believing that the South was in earnest, and considering ourselves bound to follow in her footsteps, bought the battle not with the view of creating the contingency contemplated, but to defend the rights of the South and oppose the introduction of California into the councils of the nation. That at that time was to the South the great wrong and the creating of a great danger, because not only was California coming into the Union with a Constitution obliterating the Missouri Compromise not only was she coming into the Union without passing through the ordeal in Territorial existence;—not only was she coming into the Union organized by the military forces of the Federal Government;—but her entrance into the Union was going to destroy that power of numbers which was the last bulwarks of our protection in the Senate. In the higher House of Congress we fought against that wrong;—we engaged in the battle to maintain our rights to the last, but when the question came to the last, one after the other, we saw the States of the South receding from their position—disowning every effort we had made to maintain our rights, and, let me say it with sorrow, dragging us into the very gutter for the very devotion we had shown them. And why did the South do this? There is no ungrateful breast at the South. It could not be that she was inclined to disown the services of those who had stood by her to the last; but it was because she considered, and truly considered, that even an impending wrong was not to be put in the scale with the preservation of this glorious Confederacy—[great applause]—and we, in obedience to their wishes, out of deference to their convictions, surrendered. We considered that we were in duty bound to abide by your own decisions; and perhaps it may not be improper for me here to refer to the considerations upon which those decisions were predicted. The only compensation which the South could find in the measures generally known as the Compromise measures, was the doctrine of non-intervention then claimed. [Applause.] That was the only boon offered to us in those days as a compensation for the great sacrifice which was asked at our hands, and the South accepted the compromise, and the compromise became the law of the nation, certainly of the party as far as the question of Slavery was concerned. I am surprised at the extreme sensitiveness exhibited by men of the South at this day upon that question of non-intervention. JOHN C. CALHOUN, when the famous compromise tendered by Mr. CLAYTON of Delaware was being discussed in the United States Senate, considered that the proffer to place in the hands of one federal tribunal the question of the extent of power in the Territories, was to the South a sufficient guaranty to make acceptable the compromise tendered, and where Mr. CALHOUN could stand a Southern man need not fear to stand. [Applause.] I have said, in the very unconnected remarks that I have had the honor to submit to you, that secession meant disunion, and I will go on now to show you you what considerations that opinion of mine is predicated. That is the question at issue. On the one hand, Northern Abolitionists claim intervention for the purpose of excluding Slavery from the Territories; on the other hand Southern men claim intervention on the part of Congress for purpose of protecting Slavery in the Territories. Now I ask Southern gentlemen, here and elsewhere, are you serious, when the battle is thus drawn—when the lines are thus drawn out—when the whole strength of the North is combined with the great strength on the part of the West, to exclude Slavery from the Territories? Are you, my friends of the South, in earnest when you ask to submit the protection of your property to the keeping of such men as may be sent from the North and West to constitute the majority in your Congress? There is not a paper in the South which is not teeming with denunciations that Congress has became a rotten body, that the majority in both Houses is in heart, to all intents and purposes opposed to Slavery, and yet these men who set up the pretension of being the exclusive friends of Slavery at the South, ask that the protection of Slavery shall be put in the keeping of that very power which is represented as being bent upon its destruction. [Applause.] I say whatever be the views they take of the manner in which that power might eventually be exerted; from the moment that the power is recognized as existing in Congress, from that moment there is not a Southern heart, which does not beat to the conviction that Slavery is gone. And if that should be the ultimatum of the issue, is the South ready now for it? Have they prepared their armor? Are they ready for the battle? Sirs, they are not, and the reasons are very obvious. The gentlemen who have seceded from the Convention know that the manners of the people at home will not respond to the call which they have made upon them; and the best proof of it is that in no State whose delegations have seceded did the seceders call a fair Convention of the people, to put to the test the innovation which they have attempted. [Applause.] I perceive that I have detained the Convention longer than I have intended—[cries of "go on," "go on,"]—and my own strength is nearly exhausted Mr. President, though Louisiana is mindful of what she owes to her sisters of the South, and is even ready to act in concert with them when actual oppression shall call for actual resistance, still Louisiana is unwilling to risk her future and the future of this Union upon impracticable issues, and purely theoretical abstractions. (Applause.) She cannot be so far oblivious of the past and recent services to disown that fearless and indomitable champion of popular rights, and of State equality; him who, in that great and memorable struggle which, in his own State, initiated that war which has been waged against him so unrelentingly; him who has vindicated the rights of the South so victoriously against his infuriated opponents; him who will yet enable us to triumph over the enemies of the South, the Black Republicans, who are arrayed against us—Louisiana casts her entire vote for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois. [Vociferous cheers and applause.]

Mr. STEDMAN, of Arkansas, here signified his intention, as an individual member of a delegation representing half a vote, to withdraw.

Several delegates rose as different States were called, and gave in their allegiance to Judge DOUGLAS.

In announcing the vote of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAWSON stated that nine delegates refused to vote.

One delegate cast a vote for HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York.

Dr. BISSELL, of New-York immediately arose and read a letter from Mr. SEYMOUR, peremptorily withdrawing his name, and refusing to be a candidate for any office on the ticket. He stated he had this letter in his possession at Charleston, and it had been the intention of Governor SEYMOUR to withdraw whenever his name was mentioned. He should not have stated this had not a paper, with whose name he blushed to pollute his lips, the New-York *Herald*, persisted in the silly falsehood that Mr. SEYMOUR was a candidate.

FIRST BALLOT.

The first ballot was then announced, as follows:

Douglas	173½	Bocock	1
Guthrie	9	Wise	1
Breckinridge	5	Dickinson	1
Horatio Seymour	1	Blank	21

Whole number of votes.......212½

Every State was represented in the vote except Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, California and Oregon. Georgia was represented in part, but did not vote.

Mr. CHURCH, of New-York, offered the following:

Resolved, That STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, having received two-thirds of all the votes cast in this National Democratic Convention, is, according to the rules of this Convention and the usages of the Democratic Party, declared nominated for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, wished another ballot might be taken. They would make the vote stronger next time.

Mr. CHURCH—You can make it as strong as you please after the adoption of the resolution.

Several delegates rose to speak, but after considerable excitement and confusion the point of order was raised that the resolution was not in order, as it changed the rule of the Convention.

Mr. CHURCH agreed that, according to the decision of the former chairman at Charleston the resolution only interpreted the rule, and did not change it.

The President ruled the resolution in order.

Mr. CHURCH explained the position of New York in this contest. She had been willing to yield all except personal honor, and the honor of her constituents, to conciliate and harmonize the Democratic party. But when approached and told they must yield the candidate who was chosen, and who was the choice of the democracy of the State, and in addition admit unconditionally to the Convention men who had seceded without any just cause, they had spurned the overtures. They would now go home and sweep the State of New-York as a whirlwind. [Loud applause.] They had at Charleston voted to construe the two-thirds rule to mean two-thirds of the vote of the Electoral College, at the request of the South, who remained with them on the pledge that if they so voted the South would remain with the Convention. A portion of the South had broken the pledge, and now this wrong construction of the rule was no longer a peace offering. New-York was prepared to take all responsibility for the resolution he now offered. A portion of the South had seceded only for the avowed reason that a majority of the Convention chose to decide on the contested seat questions against the wishes of the minority, and if such action was indorsed by the party there would be an end of all conventions.

Mr. DUNNING, of Indiana, made a stirring speech in favor of DOUGLAS as the choice of nineteen-twentieths of the Democrats throughout the Union. He should be the unanimous nominee of the Democratic Convention, as he is of the Democracy of the Union.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, spoke against the resolution. He desired to ballot.

Mr. CHURCH then withdrew the resolution for another ballot, Mr. HOGE, of Virginia, declaring he would move the nomination be unanimous as soon as the next vote was declared.

Mr. SAYLES, of Rhode Island, made an eloquent address, declaring that firm adherence to Judge DOUGLAS and his principles had alone enabled Rhode Island to wipe out five thousand majority on the Black Republican side and carry the State by two thousand majority.

DAVID L. SEYMOUR, on the part of the Dickinson men of the New-York delegation, said they stood in a peculiar position. They had used all honorable means to secure the nomination of the great son of New-York, DANIEL S. DICKINSON. [Applause.] But he was now ready on their behalf to acknowledge that a great majority of the people of the State were in favor of the nomination of DOUGLAS, and with one voice the friends of DANIEL S. DICKINSON would rally to the support of the nominee.

Mr. MASON, of Kentucky, gave in his allegiance to DOUGLAS, while expressing his preference for Mr. GUTHRIE.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was then announced, DOUGLAS getting 181½ votes—the balance scattering.

Subjoined is the vote on the second ballot in detail:

	Breckinridge.	Guthrie.	Douglas.
Maine	—	—	7
New-Hampshire	—	—	5
Vermont	—	—	5
Massachusetts	—	—	10
Rhode Island	—	—	4
Connecticut	½	—	3½
New-York	—	—	31
New-Jersey	—	—	2½
Pennsylvania	10	2½	10
Maryland	—	—	2½
Virginia	—	—	3
North Carolina	—	—	1
Alabama	—	—	9
Arkansas	—	—	1½
Missouri	—	—	4½
Tennessee	—	—	3
Kentucky	—	1½	3
Ohio	—	—	23
Indiana	U	—	12
Illinois	—	—	11
Michigan	—	—	6
Wisconsin	—	—	6
Iowa	—	—	4
Minnesota	—	—	4

Whole number of votes............194½.

Seven of the Pennsylvania delegates declined voting.

NOMINATION OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS FOR PRESIDENT.

Messrs. HOGE, of Virginia, and CLARK, of Missouri, then simultaneously seconded the resolution of Mr. CHURCH, declaring Judge DOUGLAS nominated, according to the usages of the Democratic Party and the rules of the Convention, by a two-thirds vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A scene of excitement then ensued that evinced the violence of the feelings so long pent up. The cheers were deafening, every person in the theatre rising, waving hats, handkerchiefs, and evincing the utmost enthusiasm. The scene could not be exceeded in excitement. From the upper tier banners long kept in reserve were unfurled and waved before the audience. On the stage appeared banners, one of which was borne by the delegation from Pennsylvania, bearing the motto, "Pennsylvania good for 40,000 majority for the DOUGLAS." Cheers for the "Little Giant," and responded to until all was in a perfect roar inside the building and outside.

After considerable time, something like order being restored, the President said: With heartfelt satisfaction, as presiding officer of this Convention, I declare STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, by unanimous vote, the candidate of the Democratic Party of the Union for President of these United States, and may God, in his infinite mercy, protect him and the Union he represents.

The Convention again rose *en masse*, and the scene of excitement was renewed, cheer after cheer being sent forth for the nominee.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, being called, took the floor, and in an eloquent speech gave the indorsement of Pennsylvania to the nominee, declaring admiration for his ability, gallantry and devotion to the Democracy and the Union.

Mr. SIBLY, of Maine, followed in an able speech.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, on behalf of the Guthrie men of that State, warmly indorsed Judge DOUGLAS, admitting he was, above all others, the choice of the Democracy of New-York, and declaring their intentions to support him with the utmost enthusiasm.

Loud applause followed each address, and at the close the Convention took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

NOMINATION OF BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, OF ALABAMA, FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

On the reassembling of the Convention, BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot.

On motion, the Democratic National Committee for four years was appointed, the member from New-York being Mr. AUGUST BELMONT.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, then made a speech, thanking the Convention for the high honor conferred on his State in selecting for the candidate for the Presidency her favorite son. Alluding to the seceders, he said that if the Democratic Party should be defeated and perpetually ruined, they, the seceders, must bear the responsibility, not DOUGLAS or his friends. In this connection he produced a letter from Mr. DOUGLAS, dated Washington, the 20th inst., authorizing and requesting his friends to withdraw his name if in their judgment harmony could be restored to the Democratic ranks. Mr. RICHARDSON then said that the course of the seceders had placed it out of the power of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS to make any use of the letter. He concluded by saying that when the Government fails to accomplish the object for which it was formed let it go down.

LETTER FROM MR. DOUGLAS.

The following is the letter of Mr. DOUGLAS:

WASHINGTON, June 20—11 P. M.

MY DEAR SIR: I learn there is imminent danger that the Democratic Party will be demoralized, if not destroyed, by the breaking up of the Convention. Such a result would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the Northern and Southern partisans of Congressional intervention upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories. I firmly and conscientiously believe that there is no safety for the country, no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. Intervention means disunion. There is no difference in principle between Northern and Southern intervention. The one intervenes for Slavery, and the other against Slavery; but each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace of the whole country and the right of self-government by the people of the Territories. Hence the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained at all hazards. But while I can never sacrifice the principle even to obtain the Presidency, I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle. If, therefore, you and my other friends who have stood by me with such heroic firmness at Charleston and Baltimore, shall be of the opinion that the principle can be preserved, and the unity and ascendancy of the Democratic Party maintained, and the country saved from the perils of Northern Abolitionism and Southern disunion by withdrawing my name and uniting with some other non-intervention Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you to pursue that course. Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends; I have implicit confidence in yours and their patriotism, judgment and discretion. Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval. But I conjure you to act with a single eye to the safety and welfare of the country, and without the slightest regard to my individual interest or aggrandizement. My interest will be best promoted, and my ambition gratified, and motives vindicated, by that course on the part of my friends which will be most effectual in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party. The action of the Charleston Convention, by sustaining me by so large a majority on the platform, and designating me as the first choice of the party for the Presidency, is all the personal triumph I desire. This letter is prompted by the same motives which induced my dispatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention. With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes you and your other friends must act upon your own convictions of duty.

Very truly, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

To Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana, offered the following, which he said would give DOUGLAS 40,000 in his State:

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, called for the previous question, when the resolution was adopted.

The Convention, then, after the passage of several unimportant resolutions, adjourned *sine die*.

THE SECEDERS' CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 23.

The Seceders' Convention met at noon to-day, in the Maryland Institute, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. EWING, of Tennessee.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, was chosen temporary Chairman, and addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION: I do not know of anything on which the honor in selecting me Chairman of this Democratic Convention is based, except it is in honor to the ancient and loyal Commonwealth of Virginia, whose interest I here represent. The first official act of this Convention since it assembled at this place has been to signify that it will be governed by the usages, principles and spirit which have governed the National State Rights Democracy of Virginia. The Convention which has assembled elsewhere, and from which you have withdrawn, has lost all title to the designation of national. It cannot perform the functions of a National Democratic Convention, and every one believes that all true Democrats will unite to declare it unsound in national relations. You and those you represent are a majority of the people, of the Democracy and of Democratic States. They will look to you to perform the functions of a National Democratic Convention; and you will be so recognized alike by the North and South, the East and the West. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] I have every confidence that you will stand upon the principles and will be able to defend the Democratic Party, protect the rights of all the States, and maintain the Constitution against all enemies, open or insidious. With this brief reliance upon you and confidence in the justice of our course, I am prepared to perform, in a humble and imperfect way, the duties you have confided to me.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, and Mr. CRAWSBY, of Oregon, were elected Secretaries.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed, when the Convention adjourned until 5 o'clock this evening.

The following States are represented in the Convention, wholly or in part:

Virginia,	Louisiana,
North Carolina,	Mississippi,
South Carolina,	Texas,
Missouri,	Tennessee,
California,	Kentucky,
Oregon,	Arkansas.
Florida,	

The Wood delegation to the Charleston Convention will claim admission here.

The South Carolina delegates did not feel authorized to come to Baltimore; but they are with the seceders.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Seceders' Convention reassembled at 5 P. M.

The hall was densely crowded in every part. There were fully three thousand persons present, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, the ladies were invited to occupy the vacant seats on the floor.

The CHAIR then requested the several delegations to hand up the list of members.

The roll was called and the following States responded.

Vermont, one delegate.
Massachusetts, sixteen delegates.
New-York responded.
Pennsylvania responded.
Delaware responded.
Maryland responded.
Virginia, twenty-four.
North Carolina, nineteen and a half delegates.
Georgia, twenty-eight delegates.
Florida responded that all the delegates from that State were not here, but all will be seen.
Alabama, twenty-nine.
Louisiana, all the delegates.
Texas, all the delegates.
Mississippi, fourteen delegates.
Arkansas responded.
Missouri, two delegates.
Tennessee, nineteen delegates.
Kentucky, ten delegates.
Iowa was responded to by Mr. HEATH, of that State.
Minnesota responded.
California responded, her whole electoral vote.
Oregon, all her delegates.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Hon. CALEB CUSHING for permanent President of the Convention.

This announcement was received with tremendous cheering.

The Committee also reported Vice-Presidents from each State represented.

The Committee also recommended that the rules and regulations of the Democratic Conventions of 1852 and 1856 be adopted, with the qualification that in making the nominations for President and Vice-President, two-thirds of the votes of all the States represented be necessary; that each delegate in the Convention shall cast the vote to which he is entitled, and that each State shall only cast the number of votes to which it may be entitled by actual representation in the Convention. This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. LEVRING moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, to whom the credentials of Delegates should be submitted, but he accepted the amendment of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, that the credentials be referred to the Committee on Credentials already appointed, (referring to those members of the said Committee who seceded from the regular Convention.)

Mr. HENRY, of Pennsylvania, moved that a Committee be appointed to inform Mr. CUSHING of his election as President, and request him to resume his seat.

The motion was greeted with loud applause.

Presently the Committee appeared, conducting Mr. CUSHING through the densely-packed hall. His appearance was greeted with immense cheering, the whole body rising in a mass to their feet and giving cheer after cheer.

When quietness had become somewhat restored, Mr. RUSSELL kindly greeted Mr. CUSHING and handed him to the platform, when the cheering was again renewed.

As soon as silence was restored Mr. RUSSELL said, turning to Mr. CUSHING:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Your chosen President needs no introduction from me, for you have already acknowledged him as one who is now, as he has been before, the President of the National Democratic Convention. [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. CUSHING, on taking the Chair, said:

GENTLEMEN—We are reassembled here as delegates to the National Democratic Convention, duly accredited from more than twenty States, for the purpose of annunciating the principles of the party, and for the purpose of continuing and reëstablishing the principles of the party, of upholding the Constitution and the Union, and the coequal rights of the several States. [Loud cheering.]

The Chair then announced that the Convention will now proceed to business.

The Committee on Credentials reported that no person from North Carolina was present or authorized to say whether they were prepared to act with the Convention or not. They reported that 118 delegates were present, including two from New-York, (Messrs. BARTLETT and SCHELL,) one from Vermont, and two from Missouri.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

Mr. HUNTER, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, inviting the delegates from South Carolina and Florida, accredited to Richmond, to unite with their brethren of the National Democratic Convention, assembled at the Maryland Institute Hall, upon the same platform and principles with themselves, provided they feel authorized to do so.

Mr. H. H. HEATH, of Iowa, presented a paper signed by himself and another, stating that no election of delegates had been made by the National State Rights Democrats of Iowa, but knowing the sentiments and wishes of the democracy of that State, they came here to consult in the deliberations of this Convention.

Objection was made to the reception of the paper, and it was subsequently referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. SEWALL moved that the Iowa delegates be invited to retain their seats until the Committee on Credentials reported whether they were entitled to them. Adopted.

Mr. J. D. C. ATKINSON, of Tennessee, moved that the Chairman of each delegation on the floor at once report to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials the names of the delegates entitled to vote, so that the Convention can at once proceed to make nominations. He thanked God that he was at length on a floor where he could speak without being hissed at.

Mr. RUSSELL proposed the appointment of a committee to report the names of candidates for President and Vice-President to the Convention, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, as a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the Charleston Convention, now on this floor resigned his place in the Committee, and nominated Hon. BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, the Chair was directed to appoint a committee of five to prepare an address to the Democracy of the Union upon the principles which have governed this body in making nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and in vindication of the principles of the party.

Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, moved that Hon. CALEB CUSHING, President of the Convention, be Chairman of said Committee.

The motion was unanimously adopted with great applause.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina, reported from the Committee on Resolutions the platform of the Seceders at Charleston without crossing a t or dotting an i. He then moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the platform adopted.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, moved to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

Mr. MATHEWS, of Mississippi, moved that the National Democratic Committee be instructed not to issue tickets to any delegates whose seats are contested to a National Convention. Adopted.

Mr. GREEN, of North Carolina, moved that all the States in the Union be invited to run an electoral ticket for the candidates of this Convention. Carried.

Mr. WALKER moved an informal recess of fifteen minutes.

Cries of "No," "No," when the motion was withdrawn.

A resolution was adopted that the National Committee be appointed by the delegations naming a member for each State.

A resolution was also adopted that the next Convention be held at Philadelphia.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Motion carried.

Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, moved that the chairman of each delegation be requested to collect a sum of money from each delegate and hand it to the Maryland delegation.

A VOICE—How much.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, here rose, and begged leave to state that the Maryland delegation claimed the privilege of paying for the use of the hall.

Mr. BRADFORD said in Pennsylvania there were several districts only represented by one delegate. He wished to know if they were to cast one vote or half a vote?

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that only half a vote should be cast, that being all each delegate was entitled to at Charleston.

The President said that if the balloting was to be the same as in the Democratic Convention, each must vote half a vote.

Mr. YANCEY thought each Congressional district entitled to one vote. If two were here they might cast but one vote, but when one only was here he should cast the whole vote of the district.

After debate it was decided that a whole vote should be cast by each single representative.

Mr. HUNTER of Louisiana, said that his delegation was entitled to the whole vote of the State as the majority directs. The whole delegation was not here, but he should claim the right to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. LORING, of Massachusetts, made several attempts to obtain the floor, but was eventually cut off by a motion for the previous question.

The President announced that he had received a despatch from two delegates from Minnesota not here, asking that Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, might cast their votes.

Mr. AVERY rose to a point of order. He thought it a dangerous precedent to allow these votes to be cast by proxy by a delegate from another State.

Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, moved that Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, be entitled to cast the vote of the delegates from Minnesota.

This was agreed to.

NOMINATION OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. LORING, of Massachusetts, addressed the Convention, pledging Massachusetts to stand by the South in her struggle for constitutional right. The delegates from Massachusetts had no personal prejudices. They desired only to present the name of a man who had "no friends to reward or enemies to punish." They claimed the right, on behalf of the Democracy of Massachusetts, to present the name of the gallant son of Kentucky, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Loud and enthusiastic cheering greeted this nomination.

Mr. DENNY, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of those present, seconded the nomination.

Mr. WARD, of Alabama, nominated R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia. [Applause.]

Mr. EWING, of Tennessee, with appropriate remarks, nominated DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York, lauding him as an able statesman, who had ever stood by the Constitution and true Democratic principles. [Applause.]

Mr STEVENS, of Oregon, desired to nominate a man who had for the last half-century had practical experience in the active life of our growing country. He alluded to his achievements in Mexico, to his worth as a statesman, as a man of unblemished honor, and presented the name of Gen. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon. [Applause.]

Mr. MATHEWS, of Mississippi, desired to say his delegation was instructed to present the name of one of her distinguished sons as a candidate—the distinguished lawyer, statesman and orator, JEFFERSON DAVIS. But the Mississippi delegation, for the sake of harmony and peace, withdrew his name. They had won a glorious victory on the platform, and that was enough. They would now join in support of the man indicated as the choice of the Convention, and go home satisfied that though they had yielded their candidate, they had secured his principles.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, desired to express the thanks of his State to Alabama for nominating her favorite son for a high office. They might take the assurance of the delegation that he was heart and hand with them. He could see nothing so well calculated to secure the success of their principles as this organization, but he desired to say that the difficult circumstances surrounding the Democratic Party are such that Mr. HUNTER cannot now accept any nomination at the hands of either Convention. He therefore requested Alabama to withdraw his name.

Mr. WARD, of Alabama, withdrew the name, as requested, expressing profound admiration for Virginia.

Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, in order to secure harmony of action, begged to withdraw the name of Gen. LANE, of Oregon.

Mr. BARTLETT, of New-York, when the name of New-York was called, said he was not at Charleston, but came here as a substitute, and entered the delegation under the unit rule. After one day's session he became satisfied the State had been filled, and he was placed, with others, in the minority. He enlarged upon what he considered the injustice of this rule, and stated that, though some who sympathized with them were not here, yet a few were here to express devotion to the principles of the platform adopted here to-day, and sympathy with the South, pledging themselves to stand by that Platform.

An attempt was made to nominate without a ballot by acclamation, but failed.

When the roll was called the whole number of votes cast were 105, of which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE received 81, and DICKINSON 24.

The States which had cast their votes for DICKINSON then withdrew, giving the full vote of the Convention, 105, for BRECKINRIDGE.

The President announced the result, when the Convention rose and applauded enthusiastically, giving several rounds of applause.

NOMINATION OF JOSEPH LANE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Loud calls were made for YANCEY, but Mr. GREEN, of North Carolina, nominated JOSEPH LANE for Vice-President.

Loud cries of "Vote," "Vote."

Mr. SCOTT, of California, seconded the nomination, with appropriate remarks.

Mr. ADKINS, of Tennessee, moved to make the nomination by acclamation.

Cries of "No," "No," "Call the roll."

On the first ballot, the whole 105 votes were for JOSEPH LANE, and he was declared nominated amidst loud applause.

Deafening calls were then made for YANCEY, who took the platform amidst cheers. He addressed the Convention in an eloquent and brilliant speech, congratulating the Convention on the nomination of a representative of the State Rights Democracy, who was prepared to maintain their rights and the Constitution. He begged them to accept these congratulations at the hands of a man who had some reputation as a factionist and a disunionist—of a man who was, right or wrong, ten years ago an advocate of disunion, because he saw the constitutional rights of the South invaded by the admission of California, by "Squatter sovereignty" and by the interference with the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia. He had gone before the State of Alabama and asked them to secede—to secede. He had been then voted down by States, and had not since advocated disunion. Those men, then, who said he had, uttered a falsehood; but he was prepared to advocate secession from the Union whenever he saw the constitutional rights of the South invaded. He was neither for the Union nor against it. He should watch for aggression on the sovereign rights of the States. He should be prepared to throw away the shell that was no longer valuable. The Union would then be a failure. When Government fails to accomplish the end for which it was formed let it go down. There was hope for the country yet; but he was sorry to say it depended only on the power of this organization here to-day to carry its principles aloft to triumph. He should not have made these remarks had he not been attacked in the Senate of the United States by the candidate who had been to-day nominated by the Squatter Sovereignty faction. He would have liked to have met the man who thus attacked him in his own arena. But this was not allowed him, and so he deemed it just to those associated with him in this movement to set his position right before the world. He preferred his position should be defined by himself, rather than by the great enemy of the Democracy. He reviewed the action of the Democratic Convention, and declared that, after what it had done, it must be damned to immortality as a political faction. He recounted the history of the secession at Charleston, holding that the constituents of the several delegations had indorsed the action of their representatives, and designating the action of the Convention as an outrage. Who, he said, was the leader of the bogus delegation in the Convention? He said it is

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

FROM NEWPORT.

The Anniversary Visit of the New-York Light Guard—Their Reception and Meeting with the Boston Tigers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, NEWPORT, Friday Night, June 22, 1860.

The sun has closed upon a glorious day in the history of the New York Light Guard, and I hasten to chronicle some of the events which have made the occasion of their visit a source of the most delightful recollections, and which was characterized by the happiest success. Prompted by the generous friendship which has existed for thirty years between the Light Guard and the Boston "Tigers," the latter corps made arrangements to meet their comrades here, and join in a social reunion on the anniversary of the New-York Light Guard. The "Guards" abandoned their projected excursion to Saratoga and immediately joined in the movement.

The arrival of the "Tigers," on Wednesday evening, was attended by a drenching rain storm, and a cold, piercing wind from the northeast; but, like a brave band of soldiers, they heeded not the storm, and, under escort of the Newport Artillery, fifty strong—who all turned out to a man to give them a warm reception—they waded through the mud and marched up to the tune of "Jordan am a hard road to travel," which Gilmore's Boston Band played admirably. The wharf was lined with people, notwithstanding the terrible storm, against which umbrellas were like "mammoth cabbages." Port-fires, blue-lights, Roman candles and sky-rockets shot up from various localities along the line of march, and gave a glowing excitement to the occasion, and was such an evidence of sincere hospitality under difficulties that it amply compensated for the unmerciful drenching which the rain gave them. The Artillery, Col. TURNER, escorted the "Tigers" to their head-quarters—the Fillmore House—where there was a profuse display of pyrotechnics. The most liberal arrangements had been made for a grand reception of both companies, but the fierce storm completely thwarted the detailed performance of the demonstrations, and was an unfortunate barrier to the happy anticipations of the generous citizens of Newport. At their headquarters in the spacious dining-hall a bountiful supper was provided for the wet and weary soldiers, to which they marched in undress uniform, and where full justice was given to the eatables. Capt. NEWTON, of the "Tigers," expressed his most hearty thanks for the honor and well-doing of the escort under Col. TURNER, and he proposed, although it was no time for speech-making, the health of Col. TURNER, the efficient commander of the oldest military organization in the country. In return, the Colonel responded very appropriately, and gave this admirable sentiment:

"*The Boston Light Infantry, the New-York Light Guard and the Newport Artillery*—Representing three different cities and three different States, but one glorious Union."

There was great cheering for the Union. The "Tigers" turned in after midnight, with "general orders" for a muster at daylight to receive and escort their friends the "Light Guard." I may as well here append the list of officers of Company A, Boston Tigers, which were selected for the present occasion: Captain-Commandant, Ralph W. Newton; Adjutant, Charles O. Rogers; Aid, John R. Hall; Quartermaster, William Cumston; Surgeon, C. E. Buckingham; Paymaster, John M. Clark; Sergeant-Major, Albert Dodd; Quartermaster's Sergeant, J. M. Rice.

The corps appears as a battalion, with four companies, and numbers 60 men, including officers, with GILMORE'S famous band, numbering 30, including, of course, the commanding form of "our Drum-Major."

Early Wednesday morning there was a stir at headquarters, and the voice of a "Tiger" was heard calling men "to arms." The rain had stopped—clouds were scudding under the sky, the wind blew sharp and cold, and there was a miserable look for a pleasant day. A dense fog lowered over the bay, and at 4 o'clock no boat was in sight. The bugle sounded the call. One by one the "Tigers" fell in, and with the full numbers of the Artillery, under Col. TURNER, the companies took up the line of march just as the signs of morning faintly streaked the East. Arriving at the wharf, anxious eyes looked for the expected steamer which was to bring the gallant corps of the Seventy-first. It did not arrive until 7 o'clock. Meanwhile the "Tigers" passed away the dullness by a mock Court-martial, with Judge WELLS, of the Superior Court, Boston, as Judge-Advocate. It was capitally played. The fines inflicted on the unfortunate culprits were quite agreeable to themselves, and were intended to benefit the whole company. The boat hove in sight at the hour stated. The sun began to glimmer through the clouds, and brightened the expectations of everybody. Gilmore's Band, in view of the anxiety respecting their friends in the delay of the boat, played the very appropriate air of "Oh, dear! what can the matter be." Cheer after cheer greeted the Light Guard. Soon they appeared on shore in their white coat uniforms, neat and tidy, hale and hearty, and formed, with Dodworth's Band of forty pieces, a company of one hundred men. The wharf was crowded with people. The Newport Artillery gave them a welcome salute, and, under the escort of both Companies, the Light Guard marched to their head-quarters at the Atlantic. There

BREAKFAST,

And an admirable one it was, awaited the corps. Col. NEWTON, the proprietor, extended invitations to the escort to partake, which the Artillery accepted. The forenoon was occupied in riding and sight-seeing, and a quiet and general interchange of congratulations. After dinner the Guards and the Tigers went through a drill parade, and in the early evening formed a dress parade on the pleasant park fronting the "Atlantic." Capt. GARLAND acted as reviewing officer, and Major ROGERS of the Boston Infantry, as Adjutant. Both bands played in unison, and were enthusiastically applauded by the crowd of spectators. And here an unexpected incident took place which was of peculiar pleasure, and evinced the strong sympathy which has ever existed between the companies. Capt. NEWTON, of the "Tigers," at the conclusion of the review, took measures to form a hollow-square, much to the surprise of the commander and officers of the Light Guard. After the troops had been brought into line, and the officers in the centre, Capt. NEWTON approached Capt. GARLAND, expressing the friendship which had long existed between the two companies, and desired to present him a token of their respect and affection, and as it came from the rank and file, it was appropriate that the presentation should be made by them. Private WELLS stepped forward and made the

PRESENTATION

in these words:

Capt GARLAND: The rank and file of the Company to which I belong have devolved upon me the agreeable duty of presenting to you a slight token of the esteem and regard in which we hold yourself and the corps you command. It is now more than thirty years since the ties of amity and fraternal feeling which unite us to-day were first knit together. It is more than twenty years since the two Companies were so united that each member of our corps is thereby a brother-in-arms of yours, and each member of your company a brother-in-arms of ours. We have not forgotten, either, your own generous hospitality in times past, or the many acts of friendship which the Light Guard have bestowed upon us. On this occasion, when the two cities of New-York and Boston, stretching across the leagues which divide them long arms of love and friendship, clasp hands in fraternal greeting upon the patriotic soil of little Rhode Island—we have desired to give you some further token of the feeling with which we regard you and your Company.

Not long since we presented our honored and beloved commander with a cross of honor, which we are always proud to see him wear. It has seemed fit to us to ask your acceptance to-day of a similar badge. We have purchased, therefore, a cross precisely like his, which we ask you to honor us by accepting. Accept this badge, Sir, as a token of our regard and esteem. We hope that you will be glad to wear it; that the heart upon which it rests may know only happiness and peace; that care may never canker nor sorrow corrode it.

We do not ask you to guard its character as you would your own honor or life. We can trust you for all that. We know that whether in peace or in time of trouble, wherever that decoration glitters upon your breast, there will be the post of honor. We ask only that as you look upon it, you will remember the Boston Light Infantry, that you will cherish it while you live, and that when the time shall come when you must resign all earthly things, you will transmit it as a precious legacy to your children—precious not only because it is a token of a union of the great and sister cities, not only because it symbolizes the brotherhood of these two Companies in those bonds which only such associations can know, but because it is a token of the personal regard and affection with which the men that surround us regard Capt. GARLAND, whose name is to us a household word, and whose memory is among the most fresh and fragrant of the flowers comprising that great wreath of happy and pleasant associations which make the history of our corps.

Capt. GARLAND was so completely surprised that he found but few words to express his thanks, but those few were hearty and affectionate.

The decoration is a beautiful gold cross, elaborately chased and symbolized, bearing on the outer surface a tiger's head, whose eyes are sparkling diamonds, and on the other side this inscription: "Presented to Capt. JOHN R. GARLAND by the members of the Boston Light Infantry, at Newport, R. I., June 21, 1860."

DODWORTH gave a grand concert during the evening in the Park, and performed some of the most admirable pieces.

THE GRAND REVIEW

came off to-day. The sun shone as mildly as could be desired, and the air was pure and bracing. His Excellency, Governor SPRAGUE, with his general staff, having been invited to review the two companies, arrived from Providence in the morning. Salutes were fired by the artillery and flags waved about the city. The companies formed at 4 o'clock, but not until 5 were they brought into line. Near ten thousand persons witnessed the parade. Excursions came in from different places and brought a quantity of strangers. The Police arrangements were miserable. The officers were unable to clear the ground, so the review was almost a failure. The Governor managed to pass down the line, and the companies to pass before him in return. Gov. SPRAGUE wore the splendid new uniform of a Major-General, and the whole staff appeared finely. DODWORTH'S music was splendid GILMORE was superb,—rather beat DODWORTH'S in martial music; and the inimitable GREENE, of the American Band, played beautifully. The troops looked trim and marched precise and did themselves high credit. Col. NEWTON of the "Atlantic" furnished the Light Guard a bountiful dinner, with every epicurean dish of the season.

It was a source of mutual regret, that the Light Guard were compelled to return so soon. The success of the celebration, and the pleasure which all experienced, was a warrant for its continuance during the week. The "Tigers" escorted the "Guards" to the boat at 8 o'clock, and there bid them a hearty "Good Bye." A crowd upon the wharf gave them three cheers as they moved off amid shooting rockets and Roman candles; I can now almost hear the sweet yet sad strains of the music on the still evening air, as the band played plaintively, "Home, Sweet Home." Long life and success to the gallant New-York Light Guard! HIPPARCHUS.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises—Degrees in Course and Honorary—Changes in the Board of Instruction—Prizes Established.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday evening, June 21, 1860.

The festivities of Commencement week at the Wesleyan University have just closed with the usual gathering of the friends and graduates of the institution at the house of the President, Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS; and despite the unfavorable weather which has prevailed a long part of the time, the occasion has been one of much interest.

At the conclusion of the Commencement exercises proper this afternoon, the degree of B. A. was conferred upon 39 members of the graduating class. Then 25 persons who graduated at the University received the degree of A. M. in course.

The following gentlemen received the degree of A. M., *pro causâ honori*: Rev. D. C. JACOKES, of Michigan University; Rev. RANSOM DUNN, of Boston, Mass.; and ERNST F. PLITRSHIKE, of Lawrence University.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon JAMES F. ALVERSON, of Genesee College, and Hon. JAMES B. GARDENHIER, of Missouri.

Some important changes have recently been made in the Board of Instruction of the University. Rev. J. W. LINDSAY, Professor of Latin and Hebrew, who some time since resigned to take charge of the Thirtieth-street Methodist Church, is to be succeeded by Rev. A. C. FOSS, late of the St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York. Rev. C. K. TRUE, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters, has now also resigned to take pastoral charge of the M. E. Church at Tarrytown, N. Y. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Several annual prizes of reward for excellence in particular departments have just been established. A few years since Mrs. OLIN, in memory of her excellent and gifted husband, who was so long at the head of the University, made a donation to the institution, which would be available when the capital amounted to $500. The interest of this sum was then to be appropriated for an elocutionary prize; until this sum may be used, the President supplies the deficiency by an annual contribution for the purpose. The prize the present year has been awarded to Mr. G. A. ENGLAND, of Ripon, Wisconsin. Three other prizes have just been founded; one for excellence in rhetoric, by Rev. JOHN PARKER, of Meriden, Conn.; one for excellence in mathematics, by Rev. C. COLLARD ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and another (object not stated) by C. WALSH, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

One of the most interesting events of the week was the presentation of a purse of $1,000 to Prof. JOHN JOHNSTON, who has just completed his quarter of a century in this University. The undergraduates recently presented to him and his lady a magnificent set of silver plate as a "silver wedding" gift, and the Alumni on short notice made up a purse of $1,000 for his benefit. No instructor has ever gained a higher place in the regard and affection of his pupils than Prof. JOHNSTON holds in the hearts of the 700 Alumni of this college. The presentation of the purse, which was a perfect surprise to the venerable professor, completely overcame him. There have been numerous improvements made in and around the buildings of the University during the year just closed. O.

WISCONSIN.

Farm Mortgages Valid—Decision of the Supreme Court.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, on the 19th inst., rendered a decision in the case of CLARK *vs.* FARRINGTON which involved the validity of what are commonly known as Farm Mortgages, and the Court unanimously decided *in favor of the legality of those instruments*. This case was one brought in the County of Dodge to foreclose a mortgage given to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company for shares of their capital stock.

The decision of the Circuit Court was against the validity of the mortgage. The case was taken by appeal to the Supreme Court, and that decision was reversed; and those securities are now valid and legal. This will be gratifying intelligence to many people in the east who have an immense amount of capital invested in them. Our Supreme Court deserve the commendation of all, for the independence and judicial integrity they have displayed in making this decision in the face of strong popular feeling and public sympathy. It is a death-blow to the spirit of repudiation which had grown up in this community, as well as in other Western States, and though it will be a heavy blow to many of our farmers, whose farms and houses will thereby be wrested from them, the greater portion of them will be able, through the aid of the heavy crop promised this Fall, to recover from it. It is a great step toward redeeming Wisconsin from the stigma of being a non-debt-paying State, and her integrity cannot now be questioned. The mortgage-holders were represented in this case by HENRY S. LEE, of Milwaukee, to whose indefatigable labor and legal ability the successful termination of this contest is in a great measure due, and who is deserving of much credit therefor.

The mortgagors were represented by Hon. S. P. COON, of Milwaukee, and GEORGE B. SMITH, of Madison, who conducted the defence with great zeal and ability.

In this case all the points that can be raised against the mortgages were involved and argued, and the decision will fully cover this class of securities given to the other Railroad Companies in the State. S. N. S.

POLITICAL.

Hon. George P. Marsh on the Republican Candidates.

At a recent Republican meeting in Burlington, Vt., Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH made the following remarks as reported in the *Free Press*:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I beg leave to return you my thanks for the compliment you have paid me in asking me to preside at this meeting, both because it is an evidence of your continued confidence in the soundness of my political principles, and because it affords me an opportunity of commencing the proceedings of the Convention, by bearing personal testimony to the talents and the virtues of the distinguished gentleman whom the Republican Convention has nominated, and the people are about to elect, to the Presidency of the United States. [Great cheering.]

I had the honor of serving with Mr. LINCOLN in the House of Representatives, during one Congressional term, and though I cannot boast of relations of close intimacy with him, I have, nevertheless, had sufficient opportunities of estimating his character and his talents to warrant me in saying, that I know him well, both as a politician and as a man.

The period of the Thirtieth Congress was not one which an ambitious man would voluntarily have chosen for making his first appearance in public life. There was then pending no vitally important matter of Legislative action. The currency question had long been disposed of. The financial policy of the Government had been settled, beyond expectation of speedy change by the tariff of 1846; and the Mexican war had been commenced, and prosecuted nearly to its termination.

There was, then, no topic of legitimate discussion, which was specially calculated to call but the energies of a parliamentary debater, and Mr. LINCOLN was a quiet and unostentatious, but by no means an inactive or silent member of the House, during that Congress. No paramount general interest of the nation being at stake, he felt himself at liberty to devote himself more particularly to the discussion of questions which immediately affected the prosperity of the Western States, though depending upon principles the recognition of which is equally important to other sections of the country; but he occasionally participated in the debates on points of a more general nature. Without aspiring to shine as a rhetorician, he soon established a character as a man of undoubted integrity, of broad and liberal views, of excellent native good sense, and of intelligence and ability adequate to the clear and forcible presentation of any subject he chose to discuss.

Upon the expiration of his Congressional term, Mr. LINCOLN resumed the practice of his profession, and sustained and increased the reputation which he had before acquired—a reputation, perhaps, the hardest of all to gain and to keep—that of an able and faithful lawyer, and at the same time that of a just and good man. But though he was constantly growing in public esteem, his fame was rather local than national, until the great State campaign of 1858, in which he displayed a masterly ability that placed him at once in the front rank of American politicians. In that remarkable series of discussions, he was opposed to one who is indisputably, if not confessedly, the most skillful debater in the ranks of the Democratic party; and you all know how signally he distinguished himself. He showed himself not inferior to his antagonist as a ready and powerful disputant, and more than equal to him as a clear and comprehensive reasoner upon questions which require a quick, strong and far-reaching grasp of intellect for their mastery. The Republicans of Illinois did not hold the official returns of that election by any means conclusive evidence of his defeat, but the belief that he won the substantial victory in the contest, is as much an article of faith with his fellow-citizens, as it is with every American, that HEENAN rightfully won the champion's belt from SAYERS. [Great laughter and cheering.]

Such are the character and position of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. His recent nomination was the spontaneous suggestion of the great people who know him best—the Republicans of the Mississippi Valley. The adoption of that suggestion was the deliberate act of as wise and as patriotic a Convention as ever assembled for a similar purpose. He was selected not merely because he could be, but because also he ought to be, elected. He was nominated because, while in availability he was superior to all, he was in fitness inferior to none. And what presage are we to draw from the manner in which the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN has been received? The Republicans have welcomed it with approbation, confidence, exultation. Their antagonists have heard it with confusion, consternation and dismay. We are united in the calm assurance of certain triumph. They are divided, broken, routed; and their only hope is to rally under a leader dexterous enough, not to lead their battle, but to cover their retreat.

We are met somewhat late indeed, but not too late to express, in a formal way, the approval of the nomination, to which we individually gave a prompt and hearty utterance when the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN were first announced. Let us then solemnly ratify the nomination. The National Convention has done its duty. It remains that upon the first Tuesday of November we in common with our Republican brethren elsewhere, do ours.

The Prince's Visit to Canada.

AN OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

From the Quebec Chronicle, June 19.

The time has come when the public expect some general outline of the programme likely to be observed in the reception of the Prince; and without being oracular, we may be able to give our readers a general idea of what will be done. The public have been laboring under the impression that a great portion of the arrangement would be sketched out in England. This, we have reason to believe, is not the case. Nearly everything is left to the authorities here, who, it is understood, have now been for the first time notified officially that the departure from England will take place on the 10th proximo. The Royal convoy will make St. John, Newfoundland, their first landing point; proceeding thence to Halifax—from which place the Prince will go to New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In the Lower Provinces his stay will necessarily be very limited, and the arrival of the royal fleet in the Lower St. Lawrence is confidently expected to take place not later than the 6th or 8th of August. At this point, therefore, the Canadian arrangements will necessarily commence; and these arrangements will be conducted almost exclusively under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, who will charge himself with what may be called the governmental portion of the duties appertaining to the reception.

The steamers *Victoria* and *Lady Head* will be sent down the river in the quasi capacity of pilot-boats. Accompanying this convoy, there will be in all probability a number of volunteer boats, including some of the best river steamers. In this city one entire wing of the Parliament House is set apart to the Prince and his most immediate attendants. And it may as well be stated in this place as a part of the etiquette observed towards royalty, that there will be the same observance of privacy in dinner invitations as at Windsor or Osborne. So that one of the rooms of Parliament, the Assembly Room, will be the Royal dining-room for the time—and subject entirely to the control of the household accompanying the Prince. Of course we are not in Canada entirely accustomed to these things. But we believe it is the only way in which what is properly a state visit can be carried out in harmony with the observances of the Imperial Court. Apart from the formality of select invitations to dinner or of a public levee, the Prince, it is supposed, will naturally do at Quebec as he would do at home. He will see the interesting sights of the neighborhood without being obliged to travel in perpetual state. At the Governor's residence he will naturally occupy more of the position of a private guest than that of the Prince of Wales—precisely as he might be a guest at the house of any nobleman or gentleman at home. The object, in short, will be, as far as Quebec is concerned, that while his visit will be attended by certain ceremonies essentially of a state character, to make the display harmonize as far as possible with the habits and tastes of a well bred gentleman; to leave the Prince as much as may be to select his own mode of enjoying his visit, neither impeded by any superabundance of officious zeal, or made miserable by incessant worship and adoration.

For the accommodation of some of those who may accompany the royal squadron, although they may not specially belong to the Prince's suite, a portion of one or other of the principal hotels will be engaged. Indeed, they would have been engaged ere this, but for the natural difficulty experienced by the landlords of providing at once for their own ordinary guests, and giving up the required accommodation for this occasion. What the Chief Commissioner may ultimately be enabled to do in the way of providing extra room beyond the capacity of the Parliament House we have not ascertained; but accommodation must and will be found.

From Quebec it is understood to be arranged that the Prince will proceed westward in one of the lake or river boats. Probably two of these—the *Quebec*, *Magnet*, *Kingston* or *Passport*—are likely to be selected; any of these will afford good accommodations for the Prince and his chief attendants; and the accompanying squadron will of course be much larger than that engaged by the Department of Public Works. The hour for departure from Quebec will probably be 3 o'clock P. M. So that the squadron will come to anchor opposite Three Rivers about midnight; and in the morning arrangements may be made for the presentation of addresses from the municipal authorities of the place.

Arrived at Montreal, the Prince will take up his quarters at the house belonging to Hon. JOHN ROSE, now occupied by the Commander of the Forces, Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS. For the accommodation of a portion of the accompanying guests of the Province, a portion of the St. Lawrence Hall next to Craig-street has been leased. In this about a hundred persons can be accommodated, which will enable the Commissioner to make full provision for the largest expected number likely to form part of the royal convoy.

The municipal arrangements of Montreal we have nothing to do with. Between their Bridge and their Crystal Palace they are doubtless ere this in a position to make an unusual display. From Montreal it is arranged that the Prince will proceed to Ottawa probably by the River and the Carrilon and Grenville Railway. At Ottawa, a new hotel has been already leased for the occasion and is now in course of being furnished by a celebrated upholstering firm, Messrs. JAQUES & HAY, of Toronto. Here the Royal sojourn will probably extend over several days. From Ottawa his Royal Highness will go to Prescott by Railway, and thence over the Grand Trunk to Brockville, at which port he will go on board one of the large lake steamers for Kingston. At the old capital we cannot say specifically what stay will be made—as it is found difficult to get the necessary accommodation without incurring an outlay incommensurate with the probable or even possible duration of the Prince's visit. The arrangements, however, are such as will afford the people of Kingston an ample opportunity for a right loyal display, and this we presume is all the inhabitants of the city desire.

The next stage will be by steamer up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville, where an opportunity will also be afforded for a display; and from Belleville the Prince will take a special train of the Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, where the private residence of the Prince will be the old Government House, which will be found in every way adapted to the purpose of combining privacy with a special state ceremoney in the forms usually observed during a Royal tour. Half of Mr. ROSSIN'S hotel has, at the same time, been engaged at the public expense for the visiting guests of the Province, and the arrangements of the citizens for outside decorations promise to be on a scale and in a style corresponding with the position of the Western Capital. From Toronto, it is expected that the journey to the Falls will be made by the lake direct. At this point the house of the late Mr. ZIMMERMAN is engaged for the Prince's party, and the cottages at the Clifton House for other guests.

In Hamilton the arrangements, so far as the Government is concerned, are only yet in progress. The Commissioner goes West to perfect them, as also those for the good City of London—where the citizens are so well prepared already to coöperate. Sarnia will also be put in preparation, and at this point the duty of the Department, so far as Provincial localities are concerned, will terminate. We shall not disturb the Commissioner's dreams, nor those of the Provincial Minister of Finance, by asking what all this will cost, nor shall we trouble the tax-paying public by speaking in detail of furniture bills; of steamboat charges—of orders for plate, and orders for choice wines; nor of the endless etceteras which on such occasions make up the final account. The truth is we have all, without distinction of party, made up our minds to do the thing handsomely; and if we get off at the end of the year with a hundred thousand pounds sterling, we ought to be thankful. The principal arrangements, we may safely say, are not only in energetic, but in economical hands. Everything will be done in a liberal spirit—at the same time, with the observance of the prudence necessary in the present state of the public finances. Expenditures for such articles as plate will be in a measure merely temporary, and so although in a less degree as to furniture. However, the arrangements must be liberal, else they had much better not have been begun.

The Tragedy at Lowell, Massachusetts.

JEALOUSY, MURDER, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—A HUSBAND KILLS HIS WIFE AND ATTEMPTS HIS OWN LIFE.

The Boston *Traveller*, of the 20th June, gives full particulars of the murder perpetrated in Lowell, on the 19th, by BRYANT MOORE, a shoemaker. About a year ago MOORE married Mrs. SISSON, widow of a well-known druggist in Lowell, and a lady highly respected in the community. Soon his jealous disposition began to manifest itself by unfounded suspicions of one or two of the boarders, who had rooms in the house, and more particularly of a milkman who supplied the family with milk. This jealousy went so far that in the early part of last May, MOORE, as is supposed, wounded himself with a knife, and then entered a complaint against one PERLEY E. WATSON for stabbing him. This matter was adjusted between the parties without its coming to trial. Mrs. Moore determined to endure these annoyances no longer, and a separation occurred. A fortnight since her husband came to her, begged her forgiveness, and entreated a reconciliation. She finally consented, and he returned to live with her. Soon his jealous conduct was renewed. One night Mrs. MOORE was awakened by her husband's choking her. When he found that she was awake, he remarked that her sleep was broken more easily than he thought it would be. Another time Mrs. MOORE found a dull hatchet behind her husband's trunk. She asked him whether he intended to kill her and her daughter with it. He replied No, that he would use something sharper than that. This conduct determined Mrs. MOORE to again leave her husband. On Tuesday, after dinner, when there was no one in the house but himself and wife, with her little granddaughter and his idiot son, a young man 20 years of age, he came down from the attic to the kitchen, where his wife was busy at work, and asked her to go up stairs and help him pack his things, preparatory to going to Somerville. She complied, and went up with him. After they had been gone some minutes, the little girl heard two sharp reports of a pistol, and in a few moments Mr. MOORE came rushing down, with his head covered with blood, crying that he was murdered. He rushed out on the street, and on going up stairs she found her grandmother lying dead. City Marshall LOVEJOY, who was in the street, was attracted by MOORE'S cries and went back with him to the house, when he found Mrs. MOORE in the attic lying dead in a pool of blood. On or near her left hand was a five barrelled revolver, all the barrels of which had been discharged. The pistol was very bloody but there was no blood on Mrs. M's hand. MOORE, who was below, several times stated that his wife had shot him and then killed herself. MOORE himself had three bullet wounds in his head, and persisted in asserting first that another man had shot him and then that his wife had done so. In the attic bloody marks were every where found. An account book was also discovered which contained a number of memorandums which proved that MOORE had long meditated the murder.

In MOORE'S pocket was found a singular document, of which the following is a copy:

LOWELL, June 10, 1860.

We agree to die together this night.

BRYANT MOORE,
E. A. MOORE.

Tell Mr. SAMUEL WOOSTER after this to be an honest man, and have a wife of his own.

Both the signatures were evidently in MOORE'S handwriting. MOORE was alive at last accounts, and bode fair to recover.

The Dutch in Japan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of June 12, under the head of "The Tycoon and his Envoys," I read the following words: "The Dutch in Japan, naturally mortified at seeing the annihilation in a single day of a monopoly which they had won by two centuries of indescribable humiliation and *meanness*, made themselves responsible for this statement," (the death of the Tycoon.) A lady, native of the Netherlands, and belonging to that nation which founded the chief elements of the basis of America's glory and grandeur, expects of the sense of justice and right of its impeacher that he shall willingly open the columns of his widely-circulating paper for its vindication. To prove that the Dutch did not wish to enjoy the privilege of a monopoly in Japan I refer to the interesting work of Mr. P. F. VON SIEBOLD, published in Bonn, 1854. Mr. SIEBOLD, being *not* a native of the Netherlands, was certainly a very impartial eye-witness and reporter of Holland's endeavors in Japan to open that immense empire to the ships and trade of all nations, before America's success.

Indomitable resolution, great perseverance, and a world-wide known integrity—the three capital virtues of the Dutch,—and "*no meanness, neither humiliation*"—were the principal agents to allow the Hollanders during centuries an exclusive intercourse with Japan. Had in the 18th century the Dutch press, at that time the only free one of the European continent, contributed immensely to the foundation of America's liberty, and advocated warmly her cause in the French language, to nearly all the European Courts, when the American colonies were suffering and in the greatest distress,—it was again in the 19th century that the Dutch press contributed extensively to America's present favorable intercourse with Japan, as it was the principal agent to inform its people of America's unparalleled wonderful development, greatness and influence. The Dutch newspapers were the only foreign ones read, and with the exception of the Chinese the Dutch language was the only one cultivated in the "Hermetic Empire," with a positive exclusion of all others. Aided by the moral influence, and based on the integrity of the Dutch, this powerful Press enlightened and instructed the Japanese Combined with the physical force of Com. PERRY'S squadron it has now brought about one of the greatest and most brilliant achievements, and broken the enchantment of customs hoary with antiquity. It is no little gratification to the Dutch that they may justly deem themselves the medium of America's present political and commercial intercourse with that populous and extensive Empire. Informed by the Hollanders—whose authors were the best as well as the most voluminous authorities—to give accounts of the character, the manners and customs of the Japanese, the dangers of their seas, the routes of their communications, the ready means for their traffic, &c. The Americans have profited considerably by the experience, knowledge, skill and influence of the Dutch. Mr. HEWSKIN, by birth a native of the Netherlands, who acquired a thorough knowledge of the difficult Japanese language, was the interpreter to America's Consul-General HARRIS, and as many of the natives respect highly the Dutch, and speak their language, they were able to promote good feelings towards the Americans. Without the services of Mr. HEWSKIN, the American and English diplomatists would have been obliged to compile their treaties in English, and been left to the entire mercy of the native linguists. Had the integrity of the Dutch promoted the continuation of a friendly intercourse with Japan, during such a long period it bestowed to them alone the distinctive honors to instruct thoroughly the science of navigation to the Japanese at Nagasaki, to base their nautical education upon the Dutch language, to exercise them in all the different branches of heavy and light artillery, to build their model war steamers, and to assist them in their counterfeiting of Dutch improvements. Holland's generosity has offered the splendid war-steamer *Candinamarrah* as a present to the Emperor of Japan; and Holland's honesty, skill and accomplishment were rewarded by His Majesty with the same exceptional distinction, which more than one and a half century previously had been bestowed upon them by Russia's mighty ruler. Far as Japan is removed from the civilized world, and small as her influence was upon mankind, may the first Imperial Japanese war-steamer which had ever been permitted to leave her shores, after being built in the Netherlands, be the precursor of the same innumerable blessings which resulted from the arrival of the first Dutch ship that, in 1609, by the display of Holland's respected Tricolors, planted the seeds of freedom and independence of her heroic, enterprising nation on the fertile shores of America. If cargoes of goods manufactured by the Japanese, almost exclusively known by the Hollanders, reached their shores, long before the American Union existed, the present age of wonderful progress witnesses against that same nation helping America to participate in their privileges, and translating and repeating in the English tongue, the interesting addresses of the Japanese Embassy to the different members of her legislation.

ANNA M. M. STORM,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860. Of the Netherlands.

The Burch Divorce Case.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

The Circuit Court of this county came in session yesterday, and among the first business was brought up the decision on the motion of the defendant for a charge of venue in the celebrated Burch divorce case. In her application the defendant asks that the hearing may be removed from a community strongly prejudiced against her, and the plaintiff acceding to this, it only remained to settle to which county the case should be taken. By the decision agreed upon yesterday, it goes to Naperville, Du-Page county, before Judge NORTON, the trial to take place early in November next. It will prove in all respects one of the most remarkable trials in the annals of our Courts, not only from the wealth and standing of the parties, but the determination with which the case will be fought.

Naperville, is the County seat of Du Page County, several miles from any line of railroad, and reached most readily from Winfield station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, twenty-eight miles west of this City. This will cut off much of the curious attention and outside pressure which would have attended the hearing in this city, and leave all the more exclusive field for the journals to work away at this "sensation" theme when it shall open all its repulsive and hideous features. It will prove a sensation for the quiet borough of Naperville and vicinity if it prove nothing more.

A UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CATTLE DISEASE.—Drs. ELWYN and EMERSON, of Philadelphia, who were appointed by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, as a Committee to go to Massachusetts and investigate the cause and character of the cattle disease, before departing on their mission received a request from Mr. CLEMSON, of the United States Patent Office at Washington, requesting them to act as United States Commissioners, in conjunction with Dr. ANTISELL, who had previously been appointed by Government to make similar investigations. After consultation with Mr. CRAIG BIDDLE, President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, they determined to accede to the request. They are now in Massachusetts acting in conjunction with Dr. ANTISELL, and are expected to make their report to the Patent Office in the course of a week or two.

Henry Herrick, a young man 27 years of age, residing in Nebraska City, committed suicide on the 13th by shooting himself with a revolver. He was just recovering from the effects of a drunken frolic.

LAW REPORTS.

Case of the Slaver Falmouth.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—BEFORE JOSEPH BRIDGHAM.

The evidence in this case was continued on Saturday.

Sidney S. Morton deposed that he knew of the clearing of the *Falmouth* on her last voyage; never knew a vessel to clear with passengers; the original clearance had none; the filling up, with the exception of the four passengers, I presume I gave to the broker; it is usual to do so; masters very seldom clear their own vessels; suppose this was done in the usual way; there was nothing unusual in the cargo.

Lieut. Abbott recalled.—He described the appearance of the *Falmouth's* decks; they found a main-deck awning, which would cover the space between the fore and mainmast; it was with the rest of the sails in the run; could not tell whether it had ever been used; it was used once in *Porto Praya*, after she was in custody of the *Portsmouth*.

D. L. Stockton, Jr., deposed that his business was that of a shipping-master, and shipped the crew of the *Falmouth*, through his agent; received the order from Capt. Leinas; there was no other agreement for a slave voyage, or any other than that described in the articles; he sent a man named Southard to ship the men; I shipped none for the Coast; did not ship them with the understanding that they were going to the Coast; shipped none others that I know of; do not remember the number that I shipped; do not think I went to the vessel before she sailed; have seen Capt. Leinas before in New-York; don't think I ever shipped a crew for him before; I do not know what trade he has been in; do not know whether he has been to the Coast of Africa before.

John T. Southwell deposed that he was in the employment of last witness; he was directed by Mr. Stockbridge to ship the crew for Punta de Lenna and back to the United States; the Captain was not present; went for the men; there was no other agreement or understanding that the men should go on any other voyage than that defined in the articles, or for a slave voyage; the wages paid was $15 a month, and $18 advance; never shipped a crew for a slave voyage.

Douglass Barness, one of the crew, was sworn, and testified under objection—Rose and I were in different watches; never heard the crew state that they were going after slaves.

William King, another of the crew, also testified under objections, and denied that he ever shipped for a slave voyage.

Martin Kent, another of the defendants, testified that the passengers came on deck and went below when they liked; never heard who they were.

Wm. S. Robson, mate of the *Falmouth*, testified—Jackson and Burnett speak no English, and Dewitt no Spanish to understand.

The case was here adjourned to Monday.

General Sessions.

FALSE PRETENCES—GRAND LARCENY—ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

On Saturday, Dennis Sayre was tried before Recorder BARNARD on a charge of false pretences, in defrauding Appleton A. Oaksmith by means of a spurious check for $368 on the Market Bank, and a promissory note for the payment of $375. He was acquitted, the evidence being manifestly insufficient for conviction.

James C. Glover was placed on trial, charged with grand larceny. On the day of the Japanese reception he was detected by a police officer in the act of robbing a gentleman of his watch in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, and was arrested with the watch in his possession He was convicted of an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded till to-day for sentence.

Alexander McKenzie was tried for an assault and battery on Solomon J. Glassey, in a billiard saloon at the corner of Broadway and Ninth-street. Mr. McKenzie, it appeared, has a wife, who is suing him for a divorce, and Mr. Glassey is her lawyer. Mr. Glassey also resides, it is said, in the house where Mrs. McKenzie is located; and Mr. McKenzie, acting under the impression that Mr. Glassey is the cause of all his trouble, committed the assault, as alleged, by way of retaliation. Mr. McKenzie, who was defended by Mr. John McKeon, asserts that before committing the assault, which was of a trivial nature, he was grossly insulted by Mr. Glassey. He was convicted of a simple assault and remanded for sentence.

To-day will be the last day of the June term, which the Recorder will mainly devote to sentences. The work of the session has been most arduous, notwithstanding the absence of the District Attorney at Baltimore.

Letters from Gen. Washington to Col. Lear.

THE LAW OF TITLE TO PRIVATE LETTERS.

Wilson Eyre and Louisa Lincoln Eyre, his wife, vs. Edward Y. Higbee and Fanny L. Higbee, his wife.—This was an action brought to recover a large number of letters and other documents, written by Gen. Geo. Washington to Col. Lear. The plaintiffs are the representatives of Col. Lear, to whom the letters were written and sent by Gen. Washington. The letters having in some way come into the possession of the defendant, Mrs. Higbee, the plaintiffs brought this action in the Supreme Court to recover them. The defence was that they had no title to the letters, or right to the custody of them.

The issues were referred to James T. Brady, Esq., who in March last made his report. He is of opinion that whatever may be the right of the writer of letters to demand them back from the person to whom they are addressed and sent, the latter is entitled to them as against strangers. If they have value as literary property, the recepient has a right to hold and preserve them, subject to whatever may be the right of the author to reclaim and publish them. If they have value as autographs they may be disposed of for valuable considerations like other articles addressing themselves to the sentiments or fancy. So in general the papers found among the effects of a deceased person should be delivered to his personal representatives that their character and value may be ascertained. He therefore decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the letters from the defendants; they having succeeded to all the rights of Col. Lear, the original recipient.

Judgment was entered pursuant to this report; from which an appeal is now pending before the General Term.

Obstruction of the Highway.

Robert W. Pennoyer vs. Patrick Bremen.—In this case an injunction order was issued by Justice LEONARD, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, restraining the defendant from putting a fence across Stryker's Lane, and from otherwise obstructing the way to Stryker's Bay Hotel, kept by the plaintiff.

It is claimed that this "lane" has been open as a highway for thirty years, and that it is the only passage leading to the plaintiff's premises. The lane runs from Broadway to the Hudson River, across Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets.

Damages for a Railroad Collision.

Mr. S. Higgins brought an action against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for injuries received in a collision of their cars in 1854. It was before tried in February, and the jury then disagreed. On the second trial on Saturday, in the Superior Court, before Judge BOSWORTH, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500.

H. G. Wheaton and L. A. Fuller for plaintiff; W. C. Noyes and Mr. Talmadge for defendants.

Verdict against the New-Haven Railroad Company.

Higgins vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—This case was tried before Justice BOSWORTH, in the Superior Court, and was stated in the TIMES of Saturday. The jury now rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Coffin et al. vs. Neighbors.*—Order granted.

Drake vs. Smith.—Motion granted on conditions.

Bodartha, &c., vs. Gallaer, &c.—Order granted conditionally.

Mallory vs. Irvine, &c.—First motion granted and second one denied.

Jones vs. Underwood.—Motion granted without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

State of Michigan vs. the Phœnix Bank.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J—*Byrne vs. Weeks.*—Case settled.

ROBERTSON, J—*Bodine vs. Bodine.*—Referred back for further proof, &c.

Nutting vs. Wright.—Judgment set aside, with $10 costs.

Shaw vs. Stein.—Order granted, with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDAR....MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 25, 34, 38, 39 to 44, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday.—*Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Thursday, at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 479, 475, 533, 457, 413, 467, 463, 1235, 225, 321, 211, 1219, 1221.—*Part II.*—Nos. 694, 418, 10, 630, 560, 18, 106, 112, 632, 634, 640, 642, 1220.

COMMON PLEAS.—The General Term will be in Session.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 23.

$7,000	U. S. 5s '74	104⅛	100	B. City Land Co.	3
1,000	U. S. 5s '65	103	250	Mich. Cen. R.	49
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92¾	100	do b60	49⅛
3,000	Va. State 6s	93⅞	100	do b30	49
5,000	Mo State 6s	84¾	100	do b60	49
10,000	do	84½	100	do s60	48¾
15,000	do s60	84	400	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	13¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s	92½	100	do b30	13¾
1,000	Brook. C. W. L	104½	400	M. So. & N. I. g. s.	29
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	68	100	do b30	29
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	100	50	do	28¾
4,000	M C. R. 8 p. c 1st		250	do s60	28
	M. S. F. C. Bds	97	100	do s30	28
3,000	do	97½	50	Panama Railroad	134
2,000	M. So. 1st M. Bs.	84	50	do s60	133½
1,000	M. So. 2d M. Bs.	49¾	100	Illinois Cen. R. s'p.	63⅛
25,000	do	50	250	do	63¼
1,000	M. S. S. Fd. Bds	73	100	do	63⅜
2,000	do	73¼	50	do b60	63⅝
5,000	La C. & M. L. G bs	18½	100	do s60	63
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	56½	100	do b4	63½
2,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	25	100	do c	63½
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	98	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94
5,000	Del., L & W. 2d m	101½	650	Galena & Chicago R.	62½
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank	115	100	do s60	62½
20	Commonwealth Bk.	99½	50	do s30	62½
50	Manhattan Gas Co.	180	15	do	62⅝
70	Cumberland Pref.	13½	200	do b60	62¾
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97	50	do	62¾
9	do	96½	200	do s15	62¾
50	Pac. M. S. Co. s30	90¾	100	do b60	62⅞
5	do	90¾	100	do s3	62⅝
50	do	91	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	32¼
50	do s60	91	100	do s60	32⅛
55	do	91½	200	do s60	32¼
200	N. Y. Cent. R. s60	82¼	50	do s30	32¼
350	do s10	82⅜	1100	do	32⅜
400	do b60	82½	50	do b30	32⅜
800	do	82⅜	100	do b60	32⅜
100	Erie Railroad	19¼	30	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	70⅛
50	do s30	19	200	do s30	70⅛
150	do b60	19¼	300	do	70¼
50	do	19⅛	200	do s10	70¼
100	Hudson River R.	48⅛	300	do	70¼
50	do b30	48⅛	150	do s30	70¼
25	Harlem Railroad	12¼	600	do	70⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref. s10	39⅛	400	do	70⅛
100	do s60	39⅛	100	LaCrosse & Mill. R.	⅝
800	Reading R.	41⅛	100	Chc., Bur. & Q. R. s30	74
200	do b10	41⅛	75	do	74
200	do s60	41¼	112	Del., Lac. & W. R.	98
200	do	41⅛	17	Stonington R.	70
500	do b60	41⅛			

MONDAY, June 25, A. M.

We have again to report another comparatively moderate week of Foreign Importation, at this port, and an unusually liberal list of Exports of Domestic Produce. The Specie shipments correspond very closely to the movement of the same week last season. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,505,813, against $5,873,248 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $2,339,968, against $1,546,119 and of Gold and Silver as follows:

Schr. Sir C. Campbell, Jacmel, Am. gold	$7 000
Steamship Africa, Liverpool, Am. gold	200,000
Steamship Africa, Liverpool, English silver	1,212
Steamship Aragon, Havre, Am. gold coin	506 300
Steamship Aragon, Havre, California bars	312,210
Steamship Vigo, Liverpool, gold coin	350,000
Steamship Vigo, Liverpool, gold bars	14 937
Steamship Vigo, Liverpool, Mexican silver	236 000
Steamship Vigo, Liverpool, English silver	2,900
Steamship Karnak, Havana, sovereigns	6,510
Total	$1,630 969

Against $1,620,371 the same week last year. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance now stands $6,326,494, against $6,426,756 at the close of the previous week. The considerable shipment of Specie at the close of the previous Average in Bank, and the absence of further receipts from California, are expected to diminish the return to be made up this afternoon, although the falling off is qualified by some further deliveries of Silver and Gold by coast steamer and express from the South and West. The Domestic Exchanges have also partially turned against Boston, so that now, as usual in June, the course of Specie is towards New-York from all parts of the country. We look for no considerable change in the Discount average at Bank either way. Since the last news from England, advising a fuller 4 ⅌ cent. market in London, we discover a turn of ½ ⅌ cent. in all our discount rates against mercantile bills, particularly of the longer dates, and we now quote 5 to 6½ ⅌ cent. instead of 4½ to 6 ⅌ cent.; while at the same time the disposition among money-lenders is to accept even lower terms than before on temporary loan, thus holding their means at command for any change that may occur in Europe from the uneasiness there felt in regard to the grain crops, or at home from the more active movements of trade, later in the season. There is an improved confidence felt among our business people that our Domestic Exports of grain and provisions, through the next four or six months, are to be unusually free, and this is encouraged not less by the promise of our own harvest than the near prospect of a good demand abroad. The Foreign Exchanges, in the absence of Cotton bills late in the Summer, will sensibly feel the relief afforded by a liberal offering of Merchant bills made here against the other Exports. The present rates are 109¾@109⅞ on London for Bankers' and 109⅜@109⅝ for Merchant bills, and on Paris f.5.14⅜@f.5.13¾.

According to the Foreign Trade returns at this port, which we published some days ago, for the month of May, and for the eleven months of the current fiscal year, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise from July, 1859, to May 31, ult., were

were	$212,218,000
Add three weeks in June	11,637,419
Total to date	$223,855,419
To same time last year	214,079,427
Increase since July, 1859	$9,775,992

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported)—

To May 31, ultimo	$71,044,000
Add three weeks in June	6,305,721
Total to date	$77,349,721
Against same time last year	59,501,298
Increase since July 1, 1859	$17,848,423

The same tables make the Export of Specie through the fiscal year to

May 31	$49,257,000
Add since June 1	6,931,211
Total to date	$56,188,211
Against same time last year	46,835,805
Increase since July 1	$9,352,406

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New Loan of United States	104⅛@104⅛
New-York Central	81⅞@81⅝@82⅛@82⅜
New-York and Erie	17⅞@19⅝@19¼
Reading	40¾@41⅛@41⅜
Rock Island	68½@67¾@70½
Michigan Guaranteed	26¼@29@28½
Michigan Southern, old	13¼@13¾
Michigan Central	49@46¾@49⅛@49
Toledo	29⅝@32⅜@32⅛
Galena	61½@60½@62¾@62¼
Illinois Central	61½@63¾@63⅛
Panama	133@132¾@134
Pacific Mail	90@89@91½
Missouris	84⅝@84¾@84½
Virginias	93⅞@93⅞
Tennessees	93@92¾
Illinois Central Bonds	91¼@91@91½
Hudson River	48@47¾@48½
Harlem Preferred	37¾@39½
Delaware and Hudson	96@97@96½
Burlington and Quincy	71½@68¾@74

After Tuesday of last week the Stock Market rapidly improved, and the speculation for the rise was quite as spirited, particularly on the Western roads, as the previous movement in the opposite direction. The recovery in prices, against a continued show of seller's options, on several descriptions, is equal to 2@2½ ⅌ cent., and the demand at the early Board on Saturday was large and well distributed over the general list. The Brokers took a half holiday and the Stock Exchange was not opened for a second meeting. On the Street the sales were not important in amount. One or two of the Western stocks were a fraction lower than at the Board. New-York Central closed firm, 82⅜ ⅌ cent. bid. Galena was offered down ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. on telegraphic advice that the third week's traffic in June is $1,500 less than the same week last season; but as the stock had risen 2 ⅌ cent. after being sold down to 60½ on the second week's return, the sellers for another decline moved with some caution. Rock Island, which sold early in the week as low as 67¾, was in demand at the close at 70¼@70½ ⅌ cent. The speculation was large in Toledo shares, partly, if not mainly, on the annual report, which holds out an improved prospect for getting rid of the small floating debt which has for several years stood in the way of a resumption of income upon the shares. The third week's traffic on the line is $12,919, against $13,805, being a small decrease of $886. Illinois Central recovered about 2 ⅌ cent. on the lowest rate of the week, and the demand for the stock was rather favorably influenced than otherwise by the official announcement of the $5 assessment for July 20, the rumor of which had been previously used to depress the price. The Coal shares improved 1 ⅌ cent. on Reading, 1 ⅌ cent. on Delaware and Hudson, and 3 ⅌ cent. on Delaware and Lackawanna. The last sold up to 98 on Saturday, ex dividend, which, counting the recent dividends of 18 and 6 ⅌ cent., affords the holder, if disposed to sell, the equivalent of $122 ⅌ share. The second mortgage of the Company sold on Saturday at 101½ ⅌ cent. The business in Railway mortgages generally is stronger. The Michigan Southern issues have gone up from 1@3 ⅌ cent. on the announcement that the back interest of 3½ ⅌ cent. on the first mortgages on the road and its branches, will be paid about the 16th July. The second bonds have also advanced to 50 ⅌ cent. in sympathy with the continued improvement in the Shares, the guaranteed class of which sold as high as 29 ⅌ cent. The traffic of the line, which returned a gain on last season of $43,000, promises as much or more in June, and an equal gain is expected on the light traffic of last July. The bonds of the Erie Company have improved 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on the seconds, thirds and fourths, and the recent as well as continued appreciation of the third mortgage holds out a strong hope that an exchange of the reserved $4,000,000 for the over-due second mortgage may be effected on or before the close of the present year at a very moderate difference. The whole issue, due in 1883, $10,000,000 in amount, would then stand on an equal footing on an unquestioned mortgage on this large property second only to $3,000,000 first lien to be paid off in 1868. On the bonds of 1883, as now sold at the Board there is about 9½ ⅌ cent. accumulated interest—two coupons, September, 1859, and March, 1860, and a third to fall due 1st September next—which reduces the net cost accordingly. The State and Federal Stocks have remained steady, but with less business than the previous week. There is a recovery of 1¼ ⅌ cent. in Panama shares, which sold on Saturday at 134, including the half-yearly dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. to be paid on the 2d July. The net earnings of the road over all charges for the six months is equal to 9¾ per cent, the surplus after the dividend on this half year being $169,000, of which $50,000 is applied to the Sinking Fund for the purchase of the bonds of the Company when they can be had at or within their par value. The following is an official memorandum of the business of the six months upon which the dividend is declared. The trans-

fers close this afternoon, and reopen on Tuesday July 3:

STATEMENT FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

Earnings—Net amount received after deducting commissions, exchange, &c.	$723,315 59	
Earnings ascertained and in process of collection	29,776 65	
Earnings for which returns have not yet been received from San Fransisco and the Isthmus, estimated	54,000 00	
Due from United States Government for Mail transportation from Jan. 1 to June 30	50,000 00	
	$857,092 24	
From which deduct Interest on Bonds with Exchange and Commissions	$91,998 11	
Disbursements in New-York and on the Isthmus, connected with the running and repairs of the road	236,295 19	
Expenditures for new iron, freight cars, permanent improvements, wharves, water-works, &c. &c.	46,582 25	
New-Granadian Government proportion Mail receipts	5,000 00—379,875 55	
	$477,216 89	
Dividend on $4,976,000 at 6 per cent.	$298,560 00	
New-Granadian Government 3 per cent. on do.	8,956 80	
Appropriated to Sinking Fund	50,000 00—357,516 80	
Surplus on Six months	$119,700 42	

The previous surplus earnings of the road over the regular 12 ₩ cent. dividend annually paid for some years past, we may remark, amounted on 1st January last to $1,211,000, invested in North Atlantic Steamship Stock, and in the bonds of the road purchased with and held for the Contingent or Surplus Fund of the Company.

The Funding act just passed by Congress will not affect the renewal of such of the Treasury Bills of the Government as are now overdue until after the 30th inst. Holders have all this week in which to apply for new 5 ₩ cent. Bills to run one year longer, and this can be done through the Sub-Treasurer in this City, without the trouble or risk of mailing the old Bills to Washington. After the 30th June, the holders of overdue Bills will be subject to have their interest stopped after 60 days' notice from the Department. Of the views of the Secretary in regard to funding that portion of the overdue Bills which may not be renewed under the old act, we are not at present advised, but presume that he will not suffer eight or ten millions to be suspended at the option of the holder, as a demand, without notice, on the Government, much longer than the usual Summer ease in the Money Market will enable him to place to advantage part of the new Six ₩ cent. Stock, the proceeds of which can only be used to take up these Treasury Bills.

On Saturday Ex-Chamberlain A. V. STOUT, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, handed over to his successor the whole of the balances due to the City and County of New-York from his depository, taking therefor the receipt in full of Mr. PLATT, of the Artisans' Bank. Mr. STOUT has proved himself a faithful and, in seasons of financial difficulty, a most efficient officer; and though believing, with a large portion of the public, that he was wrongfully deprived of his trust, he has very properly manifested his independence by declining to prolong the legal or judicial controversy to which his proscription gave rise.

The following table shows the difference in receipts of principal articles in the two years from Jan. 1 to the present time:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	188,148	188,365	217
Wheat, bushels	1,252,748	1,604,288	351,540
Corn, bushels	1,194,120	7,153,388	5,939,188
Oats, bushels	300,797	425,028	114,231

Of the Western crop movement and the effect thereof on our Railways, the *American Railroad Journal*, of Saturday morning, remarks:

"We have recently spoken of the substantial and gratifying increase of the traffic in Western railroads. Upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Illinois Central it has been much greater since the 1st January, than for any corresponding period since the opening of these roads. The Rock Island shows largely increased receipts over those of the previous year. The same may be said of the two Michigan railroads. The crop of wheat and corn, the past year, on the line of all the roads named, was fair, and its movement shows itself in their increased earnings.

There has not yet been a corresponding advance in the stocks and securities of the companies named, owing, in part, to the uncertainty, at this early day, as to the prospects for the forthcoming harvest. This at present is as favorable as could be desired. If realized, we shall see a rate of increase of earnings for the coming year in much greater ratio than the present over the past."

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc'se.
Phil. and Read. R	35,128	776,432	40,890	882,921	112,489
Schuylkill Canal	44,752	453,049	44,214	475,243	22,194
Lehigh Valley R	9,771	285,843	15,821	391,988	106,145
Lehigh Canal	26,970	314,799	36,938	328,070	13,271
Scranton, South	14,487	253,174	18,607	344,188	91,014
Scranton, North	6,408	73,538	5,373	82,455	8,917
Penn. Coal Co	—	159,283	—	116,436	dec.
Del. & H. Co	19,614	132,593	22,349	133,296	703
Wyoming, South	—	83,736	—	74,336	dec.
Wyoming, North	—	7,382	—	13,247	5,865
Shamokin	4,624	58,588	4,464	70,464	11,876
Treverton	—	50,447	—	38,795	dec.
Broad Top	2,740	58,178	4,874	85,328	27,150
Sh. Mt. H. Thomas	—	21,428	—	31,083	9,655
Lykens Valley	—	13,358	—	20,378	7,020
Cumberland	—	203,218	—	198,784	dec.
Total	164,394	2,939,046	193,518	3,287,012	

The Iowa State interest due July 1 will be paid by Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., No. 104 Broadway.

The following quotations of uncurrent Money are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount
New-England	1-5@ —	S. Carolina & Ga	¾@ ⅞
New-York State	3-10@ —	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	2 @ —
N. Jersey, ex. F.B's	1-5@ —	Louisiana	1 @ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Baltimore	⅛@ ⅜	Missouri	2 @ —
Interior Penn	⅜@ ¾	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	1 @ —
Delaware, 5 and up	1-5@ —	Mobile, Ala	1¼@ —
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝	Tennessee	1¼@1½
Virginia	¾@ 1	Canada	⅝@ ¾
North Carolina	1¼@1½		

The veto of the President of the Homestead bill will probably revive the demand for Land Warrants, the prices of which were wholly unsettled by the passage of that measure. The Veto was not announced until late on Saturday.

WEEKLY DELIVERIES OF GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

	1858.	1859.	1860
January 9	199,550	61,293	156,237
January 16	176,540	79,291	231,852
January 23	177,680	72,350	333,095
January 30	147,622	84,971	321,288
February 6	96,664	136,778	241,886
February 13	160,054	133,298	288,130
February 20	173,008	173,847	254,601
February 27	232,123	112,056	188,588
March 6	190,090	101,260	131,993
March 13	232,142	84,794	230,129
March 20	127,772	77,726	481,498
March 27	115,062	182,185	299,575
April 3	172,443	155,379	261,266
April 10	330,184	181,914	442,743
April 17	319,637	129,686	428,919
April 24	310,759	166,945	529,977
May 1	678,682	185,433	514,584
May 8	497,514	213,831	836,293
May 15	493,612	228,403	677,333
May 22	509,697	322,136	817,163
May 29	397,988	479,887	827,348
June 5	397,976	514,634	675,106
June 12	542,020	474,302	524,073
June 19	923,474	369,795	675,512
Total, 24 weeks	7,873,294	4,723,194	10,088,089

We find in the Albany *Statesman*, of Saturday, the following statement of the receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the third week of June in 1860 and 1859:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	35,400	287,000	541,500	900
1859	13,100	48,800	128,800	4,600
Increase	22,300	238,300	412,700	Dec. 3,700

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	242,100	1,749,900	3,982,600	78,700
1859	124,200	335,700	611,100	123,000
Increase	117,900	1,414,200	3,371,500	Dec. 44,300

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 400,740 bbls. of Flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	242,160	124,200	413,900
Wheat, bush	1,749,900	325,700	2,890,800
Corn, bush	3,982,600	611,100	790,700
Barley, bush	78,700	123,000	322,500
Rye, bush	69,000	74,200	114,600
Oats, bush	2,239,900	1,512,300	1,052,300
Pork, bbls	4,913	25,700	11,314
Beef	2,182	12,510	6,372
Cheese, lbs	161,800	178,400	98,100
Lard	130,400	1,155,700	1,715,200
Butter	44,200	184,900	41,800
Bacon	400,900	1,124,000	2,126,900
Wool	13,500	41,700	194,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 23, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 56 bbls. Ashes, 543 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. Corn-meal, 27,959 bushels Wheat, 39,760 bushels Corn, 7,445 bushels Oats, 194 pkgs. Provisions, and 935 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been purchased to the extent of 100 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,044 bbls., including 826 bbls. Pots, and 218 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, sales having been made of only 215 bags Rio at 14c.@14½c.; 300 bags Laguayra at 13¾c.@14c.; and 120 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Light transactions have been reported, to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₩ lb	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling ₩ lb	10⅞	11	11⅛	11¼
Middling Fair ₩ lb	12⅛	12¼	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been rather quiet to-day. The demand has been moderate, chiefly from the home trade, though in part, for export. Prices have not varied much, though they have exhibited less buoyancy. Sales have been made of 13,750 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; extra State at $5 45@$5 65, mainly at $5 50@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 85 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 65	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 90	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in good demand at rising prices. Sales have been made of 3,150 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 1,050 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, $3 70 for Baltimore, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly; the demand has been only moderately active. Sales have been reported of only 67,400 bushels, including white Canada on terms not ascertained; white Western, $1 50; red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 42; fair to very choice Milwaukee Club at $1 31@$1 34; Racine Spring, part at $1 29; Chicago Spring at $1 28; and white Kentucky at $1 58 ₩ bushel. Corn is in good request, and is advancing: sales 45,000 bu., at 64@65½c. for heated and damp; 66c.@67c. for sound Western; 70c.@71c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey; 70c.@72c. for yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye continues inactive at 83c.@84c. ₩ bushel. Sales, 1,200 bushels. Oats are depressed, including very poor to strictly prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania. 35c.@39c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River at 80c.@90c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been in excess of the sales, and prices have favored buyers. Week's receipts, 37,094 hides; sales, 23,450 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 3,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½@21½ lbs., 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,590 Dry Rio Grande, 19½@21 lbs., 24c.@24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 8,300 Dry Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., part at 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Mexican, *via* New-Orleans, 22 lbs., 20½c., as they run; 350 Dry Texas, 22½ lbs., on private terms; 800 Dry Southwestern, 21 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Dry Western, 20@22 lbs., 17½c.@18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 800 Dry Salted Chili, 29 lbs., 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 400 City Slaughters, premium, 75 lbs., 10c., cash; 2,000 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 8¾c.@9c., cash; 800 Country Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 9¼c., cash; 828 W. S. Rio Grande Horse, 26 lbs., 9c., 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 270,650; (same time last year, 162,700—year before, 116,700,) and 32 bales Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@13c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales have been made here of 90 tons Scotch Pig, at $22@$22 50; and in Philadelphia, during the week, of 2,000 tons Anthracite Pig metal, to notice, in lots, at $23 for No. 1, and $22 for No. 2, on time, including 1,000 tons Gray Forge, at a private bargain.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in slack demand, at old quotations.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Business continues pretty steady, at stationary rates for most descriptions. In Oak Sole there is a steady flow of business on a moderate scale. At Philadelphia the market has been active, at full figures for a prime article. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 64,000 sides. In Great Britain the leather market had been dormant for some time past, but now exhibits some signs of returning animation. Upper in the rough and finished stock are without alteration. Boots and Shoes—Business dull, and rates nominal."

LIME—Rockland 65c. for Common and 95c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at unchanged prices. Sales include small lots of New-Orleans at 48c.; Porto Rico at 36c.@38c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, partly for future delivery, and sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls., including new Mess, here, at $18 37@$18 50; do. do., deliverable on the 5th of July, at $18 50; do. do., deliverable at the option of the buyer, during the month of July, at $18 87½; old Mess, here, at $17 75; new Prime, at $13 62½, and old Prime, at $12 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, including Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard favors sellers. Sales have been reported of 435 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 11¾c.@12½c. for common to prime, ₩ lb. Beef is in demand, at old rates. Sales have been made of 275 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess. $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—The demand is rather limited; prices, however, are sustained. Sales 200 bales Matamoras goat at 35c.@36c.; 237 do. Tampico at 36c.@37c., part cash less 3½ ₩ cent., part 6 months; 25 Madras and 60 bales East India on private terms; 9,000 lbs. Sisal Deer at 46c., and 1,500 lbs. South Western do. on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,250 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼@7½c.; and Porto Rico at 7@7¾c.; with 250 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales of 18,000 lbs. prime at 9⅞@10c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Has been more sought after at somewhat filmer prices, including Straits at 31c.@32c., and Banca at 33c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 21¼c.@21½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 3,500 bbls. Flour, chiefly at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d.; 45,000 bushels of Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7½d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s.; also by steamer, 50 boxes Bacon at 35s., with 2,000 boxes Cheese and 250 firkins Butter at 50s. For London the engagements included 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow shipments were reported of 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., and 5,000 bushels Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 7½d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Edwin Forrest*, 1,149 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghai, at $14,000; a ship from Quebec to London, Deals, 95s.; one from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, 77s. 6d.; a bark, 424 tons, to Cork, for orders, Wheat or Corn, 9d. in ships bags; a British bark, 212 tons, to Queenstown, for orders, Wheat, 8½d., in shipper's bags; a British bark, 210 tons, to Glasgow, Grain, 7½d. in shipper's bags, and Flour 2s. 6d.; two British brigs, same voyage, Corn, 8d. in shipper's bags; a brig to Dundee, Flour, 2s. 6d., and Grain on private terms; a bark, 333 tons, to Cette, heavy pipe staves, $45; extra do. $50; a brig, 265 tons, to Marseilles, on private terms, and back from Malaga to New-York, $1,900, or, if from Sicily, $2,200; a bark, 273 tons, from St. Mary's, Georgia, to River Plate, lumber, $22; a brig from Sombrero to Hampton Roads, Guano, $4; a British brig, 123 tons, to a Windward Island, 60c., and back from a Salt Island, 9c.; a British schooner, 117 American tons, three voyages to St. Domingo and back, $1,025 each; a schooner, 300 tons, from Mexico to New-York, mahogany, $9 on and under deck; brig *Renshaw*, 288 tons, to Marseilles, a bark 215 tons, from Cadiz to Rio Grande, one, 400 tons, from Marseilles to New-York, Prussian brig *Elise*, with Naval Stores, to Stettin, a brig, 250 tons, to Havana and back, and a schooner, 397 tons, to Cardenas and back, on terms not made public.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....JUNE 22.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot N. S. 41st-st., 100 ft. W. of 5th-av.... 22x98.9	$8,000
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9	8,000
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9	8,000
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9	7,900
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9	8,100
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9	8,000
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9	8,500
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9	8,400
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9	8,400
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9	8,400

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.

A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERman University, successful teacher of the Modern and Ancient languages, the higher English branches, Mathematics, etc., etc., desires employment. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to complete a neglected education, or those preparing for College or foreign travel, will receive special attention. No objection to country or travel. Most excellent testimonials and references at command. Address MENTOR, Box 162 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
DE BEGES, and
DESIRABLE TRAVELING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
RICH ORGANDIE ROBES,
AT THREE DOLLARS.
PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTED,
&c., &c., &c,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, $4.
1,000 MORE JUST RECEIVED—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A FINAL OPPORTUNITY.
TO PURCHASE RICH AND NEW MANTILLAS
at 40 to 50 per cent
below cost of Importation,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS LONGER ONLY.
The immense wholesale Stock of
BULPIN, GREGSON, & ELLIOTT,
(formerly George Bulpin,)
No. 361 Broadway,
Will be on sale at retail,
As a total clearance must be made
Previous to the commencement of the Wholesale trade of the approaching fall.
Extraordinary inducements are now offered
AS FOLLOWS:
500 BLACK LACE POINTS, at $3 50.
350 BLACK LACE POINTS, (Large size,) at $4 50.
275 FLOUNCED LACE MANTILLAS, at $3.
500 GREY MOHAIR and BAREGE ANGLAIS DUSTERS, at $2.
100 GREY MOHAIR and other SUITS from $5.
Also, BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
from EIGHT DOLLARS each,
To the finest goods manufactured.
ALL SIMILARLY CHEAP!!!

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer
The greatest inducements to buyers, wishing to clear out their Summer Stock.
BAREGE ROBES,
GRENADINE ROBES,
BAREGE BY THE YARD,
ORGANDIE ROBES,
LAWN ROBES.
ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
AND TRAVELING DRESS-GOODS.
ALL AT MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
LACE POINTS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE SHAWLS, &c.,
AT HALF PRICE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
GREAT CLEARING SALE
for the balance of the season,
At Immensely Reduced Prices,
BY W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(formerly Mackenzie's,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.
For the remainder of the season
We shall offer for sale
OUR PUSHER LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS,
forming one of the richest stocks in the City,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Strangers and visitors to the City
Will find this an opportunity
Not to be met with elsewhere.
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.

DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION!
DRESS GOODS, of all the seasonable fabrics, in great variety.
LINEN and COTTON GOODS, for Housekeepers' use.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS and DRAPERIES.
STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, and BONNET RIBBONS.
CANTON MATTINGS of all widths, BOUGHT at AUCTION and sold at from Twenty to Fifty per cent. less than regular prices, by
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, June 25,
800 Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 25 cents and up; very cheap.
Also, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, plain and colored, bordered in great variety.
Also, MEDALLION COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
And Lace and Embroidered Collars, in great variety, and extremely low prices.
Also, a fine assortment of Traveling Sets.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
Unusual attention having been paid to the
SELECTION OF OUR BLACK SILKS
THIS SEASON,
WE WISH TO CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF THE LADIES TO THEM.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 25,
1,000 Worked Bands, at 2s., worth 50 cents.
1,000 Worked Bands, at 2s. 6d., worth 62 cents.
800 Worked Bands, at 3s., worth 75 cents.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF CHEAP,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
New and Fashionable Striped Cloth Cloaks, $5.
Arabian Burnous, in English Barege, Challies and Cloths of various descriptions.
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
will be offered great inducements, June 25,
AT THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF SPRING SILKS.
350 PIECES RICH SILKS,
ONLY 75 CENTS PER YARD.
MARKED DOWN FROM $1, $1 12½ and $1 25.
500 PIECES RICH CHENE SILKS.
At $1 and $1 25 per yard.
MARKED DOWN FROM $1 50 and $2.
ALSO
RICH BLACK SILKS,
From $1 to $3 per yard.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
SILK ROBES!! SILK ROBES!!!
500 SILK ROBES,
2, 4, 5, 7, 9 flounces,
Only $20,
Cost $35 and $40.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

JAPANESE BALL!
Japanese Ball!
Japanese Ball!
OPERA CLOAKS CHEAP!
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

NEW COLORS—PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,
"Fleur de Peche," "Marguerite," "Lilac," &c., &c., will be opened on Tuesday, June 26, received per steamer *Asia*. A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW GOODS.
7 FLOUNCED BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
IN NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES,
Just received, per steamer *Illinois*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS.
Ladies about purchasing don't fail to visit
W. K. PEYTON'S Mantilla Store,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE stock in town of Traveling Dress goods; some new materials in silver-gray goods, very handsome and desirable for ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
Their entire Stock of
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
at the following reduced prices:
100 at $1 50, reduced from $3 50.
200 at 2 50, reduced from 5 00.
350 at 3 00, reduced from 6 00.
250 at 4 00, reduced from 8 00.
150 at 5 00, reduced from 10 00.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING MANTILLAS,
Consisting of
BLACK SILK, CLOTH, LACE, AND THIN MATERIALS,
Suitable for Traveling, at a reduction of 25 per cent.
ALSO,
THREAD LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS, PICCOLOMINIS AND MANDARINS,
in all the most desirable Shapes and Designs, at greatly reduced prices. CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

CLEARING SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS,
At No. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST OF IMPORTATION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR SUMMER STOCK,
Comprising an extensive assortment of
FRENCH BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, from $3 50 to $10 per Robe, worth from $7 to $20.
GRENADINE ROBES, in Black and Colored, from $12 to $25, worth from $25 to $50 per Robe.
FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, Chintz Colors, (best quality,) from $4 to $6, usual price from $10 to $14.
FINE LAWN and ORGANDIE ROBES, from $2 to $3 50, worth from $5 to $10.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH ORGANDIES, in Chintz and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 37½c. per yard, worth 40c. to 65c.
Also, IN GREAT VARIETY BY THE YARD,
FRENCH BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS,
FRENCH and JAPANESE GRENADINES,
CHALLIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
SILKS IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD.
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS IN THE CITY.
SOLOMON & HART.
No 369 Broadway, next door to Taylor's Saloon, are closing out the balance of their
SPRING STOCK AT COST,
and invite particular attention to the bargains they now offer in
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM and LENO CURTAINS.
LACE and MUSLIN for VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLE, SATIN and TAPESTRY CURTAINS.
REPS, DAMASK and CHINTZ CURTAINS.
PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS and PINS.
MOSQUITO NETTINGS and TARLATANS,
of all widths and colors,
from 12 cents per yard upwards.
With a splendid assortment of
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPE
AND FLOWER SHADES
Of our own manufacture.
Also a large stock of
FINE FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
Containing a full line of the
CHOICE MORESQUE DESIGNS
entirely new this Spring,
and only imported by this House.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
An invoice of
PARIS LINEN SETTS—QUITE NEW.
ALSO,
FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS.
ALSO,
400 FRENCH EMBROIDERED LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1.
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

PARASOLS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
Their entire line of choice styles of
PARASOLS,
At a very great reduction from former prices.
Also,
A large assortment of
SUN UMBRELLAS, AT $1 75,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

FLANNELS FOR BATHING-DRESSES.
Just opened, a choice line of
FRENCH FLANNELS,
FOR BATHING-DRESSES,
In Great Variety of Patterns.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

SHAWLS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
THEIR STOCK OF FANCY BAREGE,
GRENADINE, and
SILK NETT SHAWLS,
At a Great Reduction from former Prices.
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

301 GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE 301
OF RICH SILKS,
And OTHER RICH DRESS GOODS.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
Beg leave to announce
TO THEIR PATRONS,
TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
And ESPECIALLY TO STRANGERS
VISITING THE CITY,
Their determination to close out,
AT ANY AND EVERY SACRIFICE,
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Among which may be found:
RICH SPRING and SUMMER SILKS
Of every grade and style
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION,
In prices varying from 30 cents per yard to $1 50.
LADIES IN WANT OF CHEAP SILKS
SHOULD VISIT No. 301 GRAND-ST.
PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
SILKS FOR 30 CENTS PER YARD—COST 50 CENTS.
SILKS FOR 40 CENTS PER YARD—COST 60 CENTS.
SILKS FOR 50 CENTS PER YARD—COST 75 CENTS.
SILKS FOR 75 CENTS PER YARD—COST 113 CENTS.
SILKS FOR 100 CENTS PER YARD—COST 150 CENTS.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
(in various patterns)
OF
RICH MOURNING FOULARD SILKS,
At 30 cents per yard—Invoice cost, 50 cents.
WE HAVE, ALSO,
THE MOST EXTENSIVE and VARIED STOCKS
OF
GRISELLE,
POPLINS,
BE BEGES,
And OTHER GOODS,
FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
To be found in the City,
At 40 per cent. below cost.
OUR STOCK OF
BAREGES, JACONETS and LAWNS,
of entirely new styles,
Will be offered at prices so far below actual cost, to prevent cavil from the most fastidious bargain-hunters
IN FACT, IT IS OUR DETERMINATION TO CLOSE OUT THIS STOCK,
WITHOUT REGARD TO PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
A splendid stock of all the
Fashionable Styles Imported,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
Mantilla Store,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES.
500 DOUBLE SKIRT, at $2 50 each.
(Former price $5.)
300 SATIN BAR Ditto, at $5 each.
(Former price $10.)
The above are fresh goods just opened.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN AT JACKSON'S.—400 DOUBLE-TWISTED SEWING-SILK SHAWLS, $6, worth $10.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

JAPANESE BALL.
Ladies will find
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ILLUSION GOODS,
in capes, berthas, sleeves, glove-tops, dress caps, head dresses, &c., &c., on hand, or made to order at
D. CLARK'S,
No. 843 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.
GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
R. H. MACY.
CLEARING ALL OUR WHITE GOODS.
CLEARING ALL OUR CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING ALL OUR FRENCH EMBRODERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLEARING ALL OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLEARING ALL OUR MITTS.
CLEARING ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES UNDER WEAR.
CLEARING ALL OUR GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES.
R. H. MACY.
Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.
We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, for 8s.
Which cost to import $1 25.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 9s.
Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, 10s.,
Which cost to import $2 25.
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 20 inches wide, 20s.,
Which cost to import $4.
1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5,
Which cost to import $6 to $7.
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (3 flounces,) $5,
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5.
Cost to import, $10.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $7 50, $10, $15,
Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $4, $8, $10, $12, $18,
Which cost to import, $10, $16, $20, $25, $30.
This is without doubt the CHEAPEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PUSHER LACE GOODS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY.
N. B.—Do not be induced to purchase before looking through our Stock. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206, SIXTH-AV., cor. 14th-st.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT BARGAINS.
CLEARING SALE
OF STRAW GOODS.
5,000 Straw Bonnets, 12c., 18c and 25c.
3,500 Straw Bonnets, 31c., 38c., 50c
2,000 Splits, Straw, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Fancy Braids, Rough and Readys, 50c. to $2.
Leghorn Bloomers, 25c., 31c.
3,000 Bloomers, closing out 25c., 31c., 50c. to $1.
Boy's Straw Caps, half price, 63c.
2,500 Boy Hats, closing from 10c. to 75c.
Clearing Sale of Ribbons.
15,000 Yards of Ribbons, 3c., 6c., 9c.
10,000 Yards Rich Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c.
20,000 Yards Better Ribbons, 15c., 18c., 20c.
Silk Mitts, cheapest in the City.
5,000 Pairs of Silk Mitts, closing at 9c., 12c., 18c.
2,500 Pairs heavy twist Mitts, 25c., 31c., 38c.
1,500 Pairs Misses' twist Mitts, 3c., 6c.
Mantillas, closing out half price.
1,000 Silk and Lace, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
2,000 Rich French Lace, $2, $3, $4 50, worth double.
Parasols closing out.
1,000 Parasols, 50c., 63., 75c., $1.
250 Ivory Handles, Silk Flounced, $1 50.
300 Very rich new Styles, $1 75 to $3.
Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings,
Mantilla Lace.
Auction lots of Collars, Sets, Bands, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Lace and Trimmings.
Closing out low.
Goods at Wholesale Cheap,
AT KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AT No. 429 BROADWAY.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts,
Will offer the balance of their Spring Importation
For the remainder of the month,
At an enormous reduction,
Consisting of
Rich LACES and EMBROIDERIES, of every description.
Black LACE FLOUNCINGS, MANTILLAS, POINTS, &c.
Real POINT LACES, COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
Paris EMBROIDERIES in great variety.
Infants' CAPS, FROCKS, ROBES, WAISTS, CAPES, &c.
Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to secure choice goods at extraordinarily low prices.
N. B.—TRAVELING and BREAKFAST SETS, very choice and cheap.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOBBIN BOY.
THE GOVERNOR.
LET YOUR BOYS READ THIS BOOK.

It is the true life of a poor boy who started at the very foot of the ladder—only a Bobbin Boy in the factory—with no natural advantages, no schooling except a few years of very early childhood. Yet by a strong will and firm principle, with constant application in the few spare hours he gained from those usually devoted to sleep and his meals, he has acquired not only an education, but a power of oratory not often surpassed—that makes THE MAN the choice of the people their Governor.

It is a book full of interesting incidents that forms every boy's life—he had his troubles, his faults, as all boys have.

Charlie Stone, his playmate and intimate friend, is now one of the most popular agents of one of the most celebrated mills in the country. He also started in life as a poor Bobbin Boy.

The book is written in Rev. Wm M. Thayer's most attractive style, and illustrated by Billings. It is a large book for the
Price—75 cents.
Good agents wanted for localities not taken.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS Will receive gratis, and prepaid,
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES,
of 168 pages of critical reviews, testimonials, and illustrations of over 100 choice
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
of which SPECIMENS for examination, with a view to introduction, are furnished to Teachers and School Officers at HALF PRICE, and first supplies at low rates. See also their EDUCATIONAL NEWS, sent free to Teachers No. 5 lately issued.
THE MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY, illustrated, $3 a year in advance. IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.,
Educational Publishers, New-York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY contains: The British Poets—their leading Phrenological Organs; Col. T. B. Thorpe—Biography and Phrenological Character; Injuries of Brain; the Hon. John A. Macdonald—his Portrait, Phrenological Character and Biography; Physical Culture, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; New Self-Instructor in Physiology and Phrenology; Moral Philosophy, or the Duties of Man considered in his Individual, Social and Domestic Capacities, &c., &c. Price only $1 a year. New volume commences with the present number. Now is the time to subscribe. Inclose the amount and address
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, arithmetic. These important branches are taught at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at hours suiting pupils, independent of classes. Ladies' writing lessons $2 16 lessons. Col. Paine, the well-known teacher of penmanship is one of the best instructors in the State—*Newport Mercury*.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Gentlemen or boys who enter now will be prepared in a superior practical manner for Fall business. Reduced terms. Writing, $5. Book-keeping, $10. Arithmetic, $5. Commutation, $15.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References—Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Son. Wanted—A superior professor of Piano, Guitar and Vocal Music; salary $1,000. Teachers for other departments are wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 36 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WASHING.—ALL KINDS OF WASHING DONE cheap and quick at the new Laundry, No. 41 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Work returned and buttons put on shirts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THREE ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms, two parlors and three single rooms, well furnished, with or without board, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st., with all the improvements. Terms moderate. Cut this out and call.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, possessing all the comforts of a home; no other boarders will be taken; located in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with real name, to C. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 35 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three gentlemen wishing partial board may secure a neatly furnished front room, with water, gas and joining the bath-room; also, a hall bedroom, by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia. Location very pleasant. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington park, (a delightful Summer residence,) to let, with full board, a suite of rooms, second story front. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY to keep house in nicely furnished apartments in a brown-stone private house. The whole of the floor above the parlors, consisting of five rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 736 6th-av.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Board for single gentlemen and families. Large airy apartments; rooms in suit, or single. Families visiting the City will find this location desirable for comfort and convenience.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A DEsirable and pleasantly retired country residence in Greenwich, Conn.; situated on an eminence, and commanding a fine view of the Sound and country for many miles and where visitors can receive all the benefits of farmers' life. No chills and fever or musquitoes. Horses and carriages accommodated. Reference given and required. Address S. S. MEAD, North Greenwich, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW LADY, REsiding in Carmansville, 8 miles up the Hudson, (place accessible by cars, steamer and omnibus,) having three rooms on the second floor, would like to meet with a family or party of three or four adults. Those wishing a quiet home, where there are no other boarders, will address Box No. 7, Carmansville Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farmhouse, ten minutes' walk from Suffern Station, 30 miles from New-York, by the Erie Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with plenty of shade. Address J. B SUFFERN, Suffern, New-York; or call at No. 229 Greenwich-st., up stairs. All trains stop at the above station.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

GREENPORT.—BOARD AND FURNISHED rooms may be obtained for single persons, or families, with excellent accommodations, at this fashionable watering place, in a private family. Price for adults $6 per week. For particulars, apply at No. 14 Chambers-st., room No. 3.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Two or three small families can be accommodated with good board and large airy rooms in a pleasant and healthy location, three miles from New-Rochelle village. Address Mrs. HENRY CORNELL, New-Rochelle, N. Y., or JACOB MILLER, No. 25 Great Jones-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—EIGHT PERsons can be accommodated with board in a private family, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, at West Bloomfield, N. J. References exchanged. Address MOSES DODD, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS MAY be accommodated in a high and healthy location in the town of Harrison, N. Y., 2 miles from Rye Dépôt, New-Haven Railroad, one hour and a quarter from the City. The advertiser can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th insts., at No. 131 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR PERsons can obtain board in a farm-house, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, in South Dover, 3½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. Address G. W. CHAPMAN, Wing's Station, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, four small children and nurse, within an hour of the City, the North River or Sound preferred. Address, with particulars, BATES, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—Two pleasant rooms, with board in a private family, residing near the Brick Church Station, in Orange. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN PEEKSKILL.—Within five minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. The location, grounds, rooms, fare and table all that is desirable. Address INGLE SIDE, Peekskill, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

OBSERVATION AND EXPERIENCE.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

We are prepared, from practical *observation* and *experience*, to pronounce this a good article—emphatically a good thing for housekeepers and others. Its use in a family will save a vast amount of trouble, of inconvenience and expense. What an artisan would charge to mend a picture-frame or piece of furniture can be dispensed with by the use of the Prepared Glue—what trouble and inconvenience you are put to in seeking an artisan can be avoided. The trouble of applying the glue is no trouble at all, and the expense attending the purchase of the article is simply no expense at all, comparatively speaking. Every line and every word of the advertisement are strictly true. We can vouch for it, and will be personally responsible if they are deceived in the premises.—*New-York Examiner*.

VERY SATISFACTORY.

We have seen some experiments tried with SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, to test its value for domestic use—mending all articles, no matter of what material—and the results were very satisfactory. A student of our acquaintance has mended glass vessels with it, and they have held together well. When applied to anything made of wood, it holds so that the joint will not give way, when other parts will break. It is one of the most convenient articles ever introduced into the market; and no one need now have his books with loose leaves or torn covers; nor his chair, table, writing-desk, &c., falling to pieces, when, for a few cents, he can supply himself with a bottle of the "mend all."—*New-York Practical Machinist*.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street. A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States:
360 Hall's brown flint-lock rifles.
587 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
201 flint-lock pistols.
147 Hall's carbines.
25 artillery swords.
18 field-artillery carriages.
57,620 assorted flints.
310 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
166 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

HUMAN HAIR! HUMAN HAIR!! HUMAN HAIR!!!—D. DUPRAT, No. 537 Broadway, selling off 30 per cent. below cost, to close the business 1st July, ladies' hair braids, wigs, curls, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., wholesale and retail.

TO NEW-YORK CLOTHIERS.—THE ADvertisers are prepared to manufacture from 100 to 500 pairs of pantaloons weekly, on the most favorable terms; best of references given. Address R. D. COOK & CO., Somerville, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 20, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, in a black case, either in an Amity-st. and 7th-av., or Broadway and South Ferry stage; owner's name on the rim. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to 133 West 11th-st.

$15 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND NO questions asked, for a Tobias WATCH, No 512; gold case, very light; cylinder movement; chased back; gold face. Lost about 3 years ago. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1860.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our Japanese Embassy—The Quack Doctor.

WINTER GARDEN—Old Plantation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Lalla Rookh.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Belphegor—The Phantom—How's Your Uncle?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Our Cuban Cousin.

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway—Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concert and Soiree Dansante.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Adams' California Menagerie.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Church's Twilight in the Wilderness.

No. 765 BROADWAY—Hughes' Free Picture Gallery.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer *Melita*, from Liverpool 14th inst. or Quebec, which passed Father Point yesterday, brings us four days later news from Europe. The Sicilian Revolution was steadily making progress. The capitulation of the Neapolitans at Palermo took place on the 6th. The royal troops retiring with the honors of war from the city committed the most disgraceful and characteristic excesses on their retreat. Great efforts were making by the Neapolitan Government to secure Naples from the contagion of revolt by promises of a liberal Constitution; and it was rumored that the Emperor NAPOLEON had accepted a mediation on the basis of Neapolitan reforms and of a separate Government for Sicily under a Bourbon Prince; the latter clause "subject to the will of the Sicilian people." The experience of Central Italy after Villafranca would seem to make this clause, with the condition annexed, rather a mockery of the "Bourbon prince" aforesaid, and his royal family. MAZZINI had sailed, it was said, for Sicily; and GARIBALDI, after establishing a Provisional Government, had ordered a levy *en masse* of the people, and was negotiating loans. The King's army had been concentrated in the two points of Messina and Syracuse. In the British Parliament Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Reform bill had died of inanition. His lordship had announced that the Government would postpone the measure till the next session, and the announcement had been received with general apparent gratification. Moderate and unpretending as the proposed bill undoubtedly was, the recent agitation of the whole ground, and working of representative institutions in England, has seriously weakened the faith of most intelligent Englishmen in the existence of any necessity for further progress in the extension of the suffrage at this time; and there can be little doubt that all parties were delighted to be rid of the question. Even Mr. BRIGHT acquiesced in the action of the Ministry on this subject, and took occasion in doing so to say a strong word in behalf of the Commercial Treaty with France. A remarkable speech was delivered on the 12th in the House of Commons by Lord PALMERSTON, in which he openly denounced the conduct of the Neapolitan Government in Sicily, and declared that Governments like those of "Rome and Naples were themselves the authors and instigators of revolution." He also announced that Austria had peremptorily refused to interfere between Naples and Sicily. The *Great Eastern* had returned from a trial trip, in which she seems to have excited the admiration of her New-York pilot, although she did not succeed in equaling her own speed of last year. She was finally advertised to leave Southampton for New-York on the 16th, and to make the passage in about ten days. In this case we may expect to see the monster in our harbor in the course of the next forty-eight hours. A meeting was to take place at Baden on the 15th, between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Prince-Regent of Prussia, from which grave political results were to be expected. It is to be hoped that the interview may have the good effect of calming the excited German mind, and banishing for the present the fear that France is upon the point of devouring her Teutonic neighbors along the Rhine. The commercial news by this arrival is not of special importance.

The bifurcated Democracy closed their labors at Baltimore, on Saturday, by the nomination of two distinct tickets for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The secession movement was perfected on the commencement of balloting in the regular Convention,—Gen. CUSHING, the Chairman, with a portion of the Massachusetts Delegation, joining in the stampede. The balloting then proceeded, and resulted, on the first trial, in 173½ votes being cast for Mr. DOUGLAS, the whole number being 212½. A resolution was then introduced declaring Mr. DOUGLAS duly nominated by a two-third vote; the desire for another having been expressed from the Southern section of the Convention, it was accordingly ordered, and resulted in 181½ votes being cast for Mr. DOUGLAS, the rest being scattering. Mr. DOUGLAS was then declared nominated, and the Convention took a recess. On reassembling, Senator FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Vice-President. The seceders met at noon, and organized by the choice of Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, as temporary Chairman. A recess was taken until 5 o'clock, when the permanent organization was perfected by the choice of CALEB CUSHING as President. After considerable preliminary talk the first ballot for a candidate for President was taken and resulted—81 for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, and 24 for Mr. DICKINSON, of New-York. Those voting for DICKINSON then withdrew their candidate, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was declared nominated. Gen. JO. LANE was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by acclamation. The proceedings of both Conventions were characterized by considerable enthusiasm. On Saturday night the delegates returning home by way of Washington, called upon Senator DOUGLAS at his residence, accompanied by a great crowd of citizens and a band of music, for the purpose of giving him a serenade. Mr. DOUGLAS made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. The Presidential tickets now in the field are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.
For President.....ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
For Vice-President..HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC.
For President.....STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.
For Vice-President..BENJ. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama.

SECESSION DEMOCRATIC.
For President.....JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.
For Vice-President..JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon.

NATIONAL UNION.
For President.....JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.
For Vice-President..EDWARD EVERETT, of Mass.

The President on Saturday sent a Message to the Senate, vetoing the Homestead bill. He says, after reviewing the general provisions of this bill, that the clause of the Constitution giving power to Congress to dispose of the public lands, cannot be intended to convey the power to give them away; and he considers the small sum asked for the land under the bill—twenty-five cents per acre, with a credit for five years—would be equivalent to donating them. He contends, as a general principle, that Congress does not possess the power to donate money to States or individuals, and that this would be the case in so disposing of the means of public revenue. The bill was also unjust to the holders of military bounty lands, as it reduced their value, and made an unjust discrimination between Americans and foreigners by prohibiting the former, if single, from availing of its benefits, while the latter, though not the head of a family, is given the privilege. After considerable debate on the President's objections, a vote was taken on the question of the passage of the bill notwithstanding the veto, and it failed for want of a two-thirds vote. The Post-office Deficiency bill was then considered, the principal point of debate being the proposition to restore the mail service discontinued by the Postmaster-General last year. This the Senate refused to do, and will ask for a Conference Committee. The amendment abolishing the franking privilege was also rejected, 23 against 17. The Senate passed the House resolution reducing the price of the public printing forty per cent. The House requested the President to furnish, at the next session, all the information possible as to the disposition made by the British Government, of the Africans rescued by the British cruisers from slave vessels, and of the officers and crews of those vessels. A message was received from the President recommending the alteration of the present law, so that the Postmaster-General may provide for the transportation of the Pacific mails on reasonable terms. This action is made requisite by the refusal of several companies and ship-owners to do the service for the compensation at present allowed. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means proposed to introduce a bill to answer the desired purpose, but the proposition was defeated. Mr. BARR, of New-York, occupied the time of the House in Committee of the Whole, in answer to a speech made some time ago by Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, assailing foreign-born citizens generally, and Roman Catholics in particular.

No intelligence has been received respecting the missing persons of the United States steamer *Walker*, although it is hoped that some of them may have been saved and carried south. The circumstances of the collision are to be investigated by the Navy Department.

The Central Park investigation was continued on Saturday, when Commissioner GREEN was examined and defended the action of the general management of the Park, as well as against the charges of violating the law, preferred by Mr. DILLON. Mr. HOWARD DANIELS, was also examined, and disapproved of the plan adopted by the Commissioners, which he thought needlessly expensive, and doubted the competency and good taste of Mr. OLMSTED in carrying out the plan. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

The case of the *Falmouth* was continued on Saturday before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM. Several of the crew were examined, but nothing material elicited. The testimony is now all in, and the Commissioner will decide the case probably on Monday.

The Iron Steamer *Champion*, Capt. FLETCHER, belonging to C. VANDERBILT, arrived yesterday from San Francisco, *via* the Straits of Magellan, and Rio Janeiro, June 2. She reports having spoken the new British steamer *Guayaquil*, in the Straits, bound to the Pacific, all well. The American steamer *Narragansett* had sailed from Rio bound South, and several other vessels are reported. The epidemic which prevailed at Rio had subsided.

Flour was in moderate demand, at about former figures. Wheat was more freely offered, and was less sought after. Prices were depressed. Corn was in good request, at rising rates. Heavier transactions were reported in Provisions and Sugars. Coffee, Rice, Hemp, Seeds, Metals, Oils and Molasses, were quiet. Cotton was sparingly inquired for, and was somewhat nominal. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Baltimore Convention—The Democratic Candidates.

The Baltimore Convention has closed its labors. It met to nominate a Presidential candidate, and to adopt a platform; it has ended by giving the party two of each. Its ostensible object was to harmonize the party,—to compromise points of difference,—to reconcile sectional jealousies and distrusts,—and to nominate a candidate who should unite the sentiment and support of the party, and thus secure a victory in the coming canvass. It has accomplished exactly the opposite of all these things. It has divided and demoralized the party,—sharpened and made more prominent its differences of principle,—aggravated its sectional and personal hatreds, and nominated two candidates, each of whom will aim, specially and primarily, to defeat the other. The Convention was not in fact a deliberative assembly at all. It was not a conference of delegates having common interests, common hopes and common aims. It was, from the outset, a duel of hostile sections. The South came into the Convention hoping to rule it, and determined, failing in that, to break it up. The Administration shared alike its ambition and its hatred, and lent it what little aid its enfeebled condition would permit. The North came, goaded by long years of suffering servitude, superior in force and resolute in its purpose to use it. There were some among them who hoped a chance would arise for compromise,—but the great body of the Northern delegates were determined upon the nomination of DOUGLAS at every hazard and at whatever cost. Finding that this could not be prevented, the South and the Administration resolved as the next step to defeat him at the polls; and it is for this specific object that their ticket has been put in nomination.

Their belief is that BRECKINRIDGE will carry most of the Southern States, and that he will draw off enough votes in doubtful Northern States to prevent their voting for DOUGLAS. They hope in this way to carry the election into Congress, and failing in that, to secure the success of LINCOLN—for unquestionably they would prefer that result to the election of DOUGLAS. Many of them are open Disunionists, and look to the success of the Republicans as the opportunity which will enable them, in Mr. YANCEY'S phrase, "to plunge the cotton States into revolution." Others, who are not prepared for such an issue, deem a temporary defeat and exclusion from office the best medicine for the Democratic party, and will look to 1864 as certain to bring them united councils and renewed success. They will spare no effort, therefore, to defeat DOUGLAS, and whatever of influence may remain to the Administration will be remorselessly and unscrupulously used in aid of the same object. Mr. BUCHANAN is not a man of strong passions, but all the hatred of which his cold and clammy nature is susceptible is concentrated upon Mr. DOUGLAS. His ambition when he came into office was to annex Cuba. Time and grief have modified his aspirations—and he will leave his post contented, if he can secure the defeat of his hated rival.

The fact is Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DOUGLAS are the joint authors of the disruption of the Democratic Party, and it is doubtful whether either could have accomplished that result alone. Mr. BUCHANAN'S indorsement of the Lecompton fraud laid the basis for the dissensions which have led to its overthrow; but this issue could scarcely have been forced to so fatal a result, but for the resolute and injudicious championship of the Illinois Senator. Mr. BUCHANAN'S act was one of moral cowardice. He succumbed to the menaces of Southern politicians. Having neither the mental grasp nor the moral instinct to perceive the strength of the position he had before assumed,—lacking faith in the people, and having no reliance upon himself,—like all politicians who mistake intrigue for statesmanship, he sacrificed his party and his friends to the demands of selfish sectionalists who cared nothing for either. He knew the affair would arouse a storm, but he believed it would soon blow over. He hoped that Kansas could be forced into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution,—and that once in, as she would have her fate in her own hands, the contest could no longer be made one of national interest. And but for Mr. DOUGLAS, it is very probable that his calculations might have proved correct. Mr. DOUGLAS resisted his policy as perfidious, and in direct hostility to his own pledges and to the recognized principles of the Democratic Party. He succeeded in his warfare upon it, was sustained by his constituents, and returned to the Senate.

If Judge DOUGLAS had stopped there,—if he had been content with the brilliant victory he had achieved at home, and the unquestionable triumph he had secured over the Administration, and had foreborne, thenceforward, any further warfare upon it, he would have been made the nominee of the whole party almost by acclamation. He had done enough to identify himself thoroughly with the principle of Popular Sovereignty, while he had not forced the South into any open and embittered hostility against him. He had the heart of the Northern Democracy, and was universally recognized as the only man of that party who had any chance of carrying any of the Northern States. This conviction, in the absence of any special opposition from the South, would have given him the nomination as the regular candidate of the Democratic Party.

But, Mr. DOUGLAS has no faith in standing still. Gifted with a vigorous and restless intellect—being naturally energetic in his temperament and resolute in his purposes, he has no confidence in the popular recognition of a position or a principle. He wins all his victories by steady fighting—by constant pushing—by hard blows, followed up to the very moment of surrender. With him to stand still, to rely upon what he has already done, is neither easy nor safe. He feared the North would forget his fidelity unless he kept on proving it. So he wrote a treatise on Popular Sovereignty—stumped Ohio, making open and offensive assault upon the democracy of the South—courting a direct issue with the Administration, and showing clearly that he meant to create an irresistible Northern sentiment in his favor, and then *compel* the South to acquiesce in his nomination. The game was bold and manly, but it was also hazardous. No great community ever likes to be bullied into doing anything; and the South is especially sensitive on any point of this kind. Mr. DOUGLAS soon discovered the effect of his rashness, and sought to remedy it by his speech on the Conspiracy bill, in which he went just as far the other way, and for the sake of appeasing the South, apparently surrendered the very principle which had given him his strength in the Northern States. But the proffered sacrifice came too late, and proved fortunately as harmless in the one section as it was useless in the other. Mr. DOUGLAS held his position as the only candidate who had positive Northern strength, but he had so deeply offended the South that even this fact proved unavailing in the Southern States. It was very evident, long before the meeting of the Charleston Convention, that he could only be the candidate of a portion of the Democratic Party.

The Seceders have acted with a good deal more malice than wisdom. It was supposed that they would select a candidate from the extreme South, in order to carry beyond peradventure the Cotton States, leaving DOUGLAS to make such fight as he could in the North, and thus to carry the election into Congress. But they have taken a candidate too thoroughly identified with the Administration to be popular anywhere, and not sufficiently strong at the South to be certain of any Southern State. Their object plainly is to insure the running of their electoral ticket at the North, for the sake of rendering the defeat of DOUGLAS all the more secure. It is not quite certain that they have succeeded even in this. DOUGLAS has a very strong position at the North, made all the stronger by the hatred and persecution of the South; and he may gain as much from this sentiment as he can lose by the hostility of the Administration.

His chances of success, however, are not brilliant. The proceedings at Baltimore,—the factious character of both Conventions, the recklessness of principle, and the selfish devotion to men, which marked their action, have demoralized the party and disgusted the country. There will be at the outset some little enthusiasm at the nomination of DOUGLAS,—but it will not be backed up by any earnest conviction of his superior qualifications for the place, or any confident expectation of his success in reaching it. The action at Baltimore has very greatly increased the chances of LINCOLN'S election, by convincing the country that the Republican Party, while it is no more sectional, is much more compact, and better able to assume the responsibilities of administering the Government than any other.

The Cost of our Whistle.

We are apparently dealing with our Japanese friends on the faith of the old Scotch catch of "Whistle and I'll come to you, my lad!" We are certainly determined to woo the coy Niphon by all sorts of enticements into exchanging her kobangs, her tea and her lacquer ware for our cottons, calicos and steam engines. This is reasonable enough, we suppose; and if we will agree not to be unhappy about the cost of our whistle after we have used it, there will be no great harm done. But in order to this consummation we had better make up our minds at once that the said whistle is to be a pretty expensive one. We shall pipe to the Japanese to-night, for instance, and no doubt they will do their best, polite and amiable creatures that they are, to dance to our piping; but are we ready to pay the piper afterwards without a wry face or an angry word? His bill, we may be sure, will be a long one, much longer than those who have not thought of the matter—as journalists must,—in detail, have probably so much as begun to suspect. We may depend upon it that New-York will have no such Japanese account to contemplate as Baltimore. The Baltimoreans have not even yet recovered from their amazement at finding that their authorities had failed to expend more than two-thirds of the sum voted to defray the expenses of the Japanese Reception. The Councilmen of New-York will inflict no such perilous surprise, we may be sure, upon their constituents.

The City appropriated thirty thousand dollars, to be spent upon the entertainment of our Oriental visitors. How much of this sum may have been already expended, it is no more easy for us to ascertain than it would be to find out how much of it has been expended upon the Japanese themselves and the legitimate objects of their visit. When scandalous stories float out from the atmosphere in which the Embassy is living, the too ready credence which they gain must be attributed, at least in part, to the knowledge which everybody has, that a large sum of money has been put, for the entertainment of our visitors, at the command of a set of men whose notions of hospitality and decency are, to put the matter as mildly as possible, quite eccentric from the standard commonly received in the respectable circles of New-York. There is no knowing what an average Councilman may think politeness requires him to do for a guest. But this is clear—that how much soever may have been already paid out of the City's liberal appropriation, the ball of to-night bids fair to exhaust, of itself alone, very nearly the whole sum voted. It is a moderate estimate of the expenses of this festivity to assume that they may be rated at five dollars per head for five thousand persons; nearly ten thousand being represented in the number of invitations. This gives us the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The most ardent admirers of "TOMMY" are not likely to make up this sum by subscription; and as the City will have to meet it sooner or later, the sooner the City looks its obligations in the face the better for all concerned. "Trouble anticipated is half averted," says a very venerable proverb.

"Tommy" and his Tormentors.

We published, on Saturday, a card from the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, denying in the most absolute manner the truth of the very serious charge made by a journal of this City, that they had permitted their house to be made the scene of gross and constant debaucheries since the arrival of the Japanese Embassy. The same journal in which this wholesale attack appeared upon the reputation of a respectable hotel and its inmates, furthermore asserted with pertinacity and emphasis that the progress of the Embassy ever since its arrival in this country had been disgraced by the like conduct, and claimed to have possessed a full and explicit knowledge of this fact from the beginning, although for some mysterious reason it had forborne to call public attention to the scandal while nothing more important than the good fame of the women of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia was in question. Although we have uttered our testimony from the first against the trifling and silly sentimentalism with which the name of Japanese "TOMMY" has been most absurdly surrounded, we certainly had never permitted ourselves to suppose that this sentimentalism veiled anything more foul and disreputable to our national name. Had we suspected this to be the case we should have been disposed to think the cause of common decency worth speaking for, even before that cause had begun to suffer harm in the great City of New-York. For, after all, the women of our "provincial" cities are American women, their fame is ours, their character involves the destiny of our common country, and their conduct reflects for good or ill on the name of America at large. In all seriousness we venture to say that no American worthy of the title could have allowed himself for a moment to suspect that any large portion of his countrywomen were gravely compromising themselves by their behavior to one or a dozen Orientals, traveling about the Republic in the charge of responsible American officers, without bringing the matter instantly into the cognizance of the public. We seized the scandal, therefore, at once, when it assumed the intolerable shape in which it was finally advanced, and demanded in the name of the public that it be summarily dealt with. The proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel responded, for their part, on Saturday, in the most direct and downright fashion. To-day we publish a card from the very highest authority, by which the whole ground is covered, and the truth in regard to this extremely unpleasant story stated, with scanty consideration for those who have so odiously exaggerated and misrepresented it. This card is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 23, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although a great deal of nonsense has been writ ten about TOMMY, (third interpreter to the Japanese Embassy,) few, if any, of the reports deserve notice. Certain reporters seem not to consider that they have done their duty to their employers unless they indite an article that will create a sensation, and so frequently pervert the truth to pander to the tastes of those who take a newspaper, not for the general information it contains, but to read the scandal which is too frequently permitted to appear in its columns. Permit one who knows to say that there is no truth whatever in the scandal of TOMMY having an amour of any kind since he came to this country. His farfamed attachment to a young lady in Washington amounts to his carrying a daguerreotype of a pretty little girl, under 12 years of age, with whom he became acquainted in that city. TOMMY does receive love letters from foolish young ladies, but he immediately presents them for perusal to the executive Naval officer in charge of the Embassy, who either throws them in the fire, or incloses them to the parents of the indiscreet young ladies who forget what is due to the character of their countrywomen. You may depend upon it, Mr. Editor, that the Naval officers in charge of the Japanese will faithfully defend them, as they have heretofore done, from amours, invasions of crinoline, and anything they may consider injurious to the comfort or reputations of those whom it is their duty to protect. TOMMY cannot help it if love-letters are sent him; his only course is to deliver them to the executive officer, which he faithfully does, and every day there is a pile a foot high, that are read and sent back to the parents of those who wrote them. TOMMY is an excellent boy, and has not been spoiled by all the efforts that have been made by crinoline; and if the public does its duty as faithfully as the Naval Commissioners have done theirs, there need be no fear of demoralization among the Japanese.

This statement dispels the grosser aspects of the story to which it alludes, and relieves the responsible guardians of our strange visitors from the odium so wantonly thrown upon them. But it is not a very agreeable statement to be made by an American officer of rank, or to be read by the American public.

That it should be counted among the duties of the "Executive officer" in charge of a foreign embassy, every morning to read a pile of letters "a foot high," addressed by foolish young ladies to a Mongol boy, merely because he is a Mongol boy, and because he has been supposed to wear in his fond bosom the daguerreotype of a "Washington maiden," with blue hair and golden eyes, or golden hair and blue eyes, is, certainly, rather a pitiable piece of business. One cannot but reflect with something of amazement, and something more of sorrow, upon the vista thus opened to us of female imbecility. Have our Public Schools and our national prosperity done no more than this for us, that among the daughters of the model Republic so many simpletons should be found whose honor and self-respect lie thus at the mercy of a maudlin curiosity; and so many parents, whose supervision of their children is so slight and superficia that only when the much tormented "executive naval officer" forwards to them the silly missives inflicted upon his ward, do they learn how destitute of all just preparation for the duties and trials of womanhood their daughters are?

No doubt there are foolish females in all lands upon whose imaginations all things strange and exotic exert a kind of driveling fascination. In the heroic days of Greece the Queen of MENELAUS ran away with her husband's foreign guest; and though the wildest fancy must admit a difference between the charms of PARIS and those of a pig-tailed Mongolian, we may yet fairly doubt whether HELEN might not have proved less foolish and less false had the Prince of Troy been a son of Greece. One of the reigning belles of the English Court, in our own day, has chosen to live with an extremely hideous Sheikh, in an Arab desert, rather than with a handsome British Earl at home; and a few sporadic cases of similar idiocy on our own side of the water would hardly reflect any special discredit upon the female community of the United States. But there is something so extremely preposterous in the contrast between the gush of "tender missives" to which our correspondent testifies in the case of this Japanese lad, and the provocation offered, that the phenomenon deserves to arrest our serious attention. It connects itself at once with a very important side of our domestic life. The young ladies who are so prompt to overwhelm this little Oriental notoriety with vows of adoration know absolutely nothing of their idol but that he is a notoriety. They "love him" because they have read his name in the papers. In the instance of a great hero or captain, of a modern Adonis or a new Crichton, this shower of *billets-doux* might perhaps be accounted for on grounds somewhat less humiliating to the authors. But "TOMMY" neither is, nor has ever been represented to be either a hero, an Adonis, or a Crichton. He is a name, and nothing more, to the host of his worshipers. If this then is the fate of such as "TOMMY," what deluges of tender twaddle must descend upon more auspicious and comprehensible Cynthias of the minute?

What an Atlantic of amatory epistles must await, for example, the Prince of WALES, should that Royal youth, unprotected by any "executive naval officers," rashly venture to put himself within reach of that army of emancipated school-girls which slip-shod training and parental neglect seem to be rearing up among us!

Public Debts of Great States.

We referred, a few days ago, to the circumstances which gave rise to, and subsequently attended, the issue of twenty millions United States Treasury Bills, now authorized by Congress to be funded. This sum, and a similar one in five per cent. stock, have been added to the public debt of the United States since the close of the year 1857, raising the present total to $65,000,000. To our people this may appear a large sum, and by *home* comparison it is so; because our Government, in its brief history of seventy-one years, has been at least once wholly freed from debt, and at two other periods nearly so. But when we come to institute a *foreign* comparison, it will be found that neither our debt nor expenditure is anything in amount to be ashamed of, or anything in its nature to indicate an alarming or formidable degree of national extravagance. If we cannot, with strict truth, add that there is nothing of corruption in their administration, we can, at least, claim that there is little difficulty encountered in its exposure, as there ought to be none in its summary correction.

We need not go, at present, beyond our cousins over the water, for a fair standard of contrast on both the points referred to. To say nothing of the Public Debt of Great Britain, compared with which our debt is wholly insignificant, the excises which that Government imposes upon the people, and the customs which she levies upon the consumers of foreign fabrics, stand in the relation of about three hundred millions to sixty millions annually collected by the Government of the United States. True, our separate States impose a considerable measure of taxation, but even with their expenses of government added, the sum total annually imposed for the support of government here is not one-third the cost of the government of Great Britain; and this for the support of thirty-three State sovereignties and a great confederated Power, equal to that of Great Britain in population, and superior to it in the active commerce or carrying trade of the world.

We are not disposed to ignore the fact that England is burdened with a National Debt of four thousand millions of dollars, or eight hundred and two millions sterling, the yearly interest or maintenance of which absorbs twenty-eight of the sixty-three millions sterling annual expenditure. But as the principal of this is not diminished, but has rather been increased in the last decade, we hold this interest to be a permanent charge upon the Government, involving the continual necessity of imposing stamp, income and other personal taxes, to the extent of nearly or quite one hundred millions a year, or twenty millions sterling, in addition to over forty millions sterling in customs and excise. Nor have the general expenses of that Government attained their maximum, any more than ours. We complain that while, ten years ago, Mr. FILLMORE got along with forty-three millions a year, Mr. PIERCE managed to spend sixty-four millions, leaving a budget of seventy-one millions for the first year of his unhappy successor, Mr. BUCHANAN, who has since been unable to bring his expenses within sixty millions, though it is hoped that for the fiscal year 1860, which closes in a few days, (June 30,) the sum total may fall below that sum. Yet England has gone ahead in the same ten years, increasing the annual cost of her Government from fifty millions sterling to sixty-three millions, adding pounds sterling to her budget for every dollar in Federal money which we have added to ours. Reducing the whole to our currency, the comparison stands as follows:

	Public Debt.	Cost of Government.
Great Britain in 1850	$3,950,000,000	$251,155,000
United States in 1850	64,228,000	43,002,000
Great Britain in 1859	4,012,000,000	318,395,000
United States in 1859	58,821,000	66,346,000

The highest intermediate points of yearly expenditure between these dates, were, in England, in 1855, pending the Russian war, when the total reached $422,525,000, and in the United States, 1857-58, when our total reached $71,901,000, being the first fiscal year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, closing June 30, 1858. That our Public Debt, which fell to $25,000,000 at the close of 1857, has since gone up to $65,000,000 in 1860, is due, as we explained before, to the diminished customs revenue of the Government, which we may as well now add, from $63,875,000 in 1857, fell to $41,789,000 in 1858, and had only recovered to $49,565,000 in 1859, while the appropriations of Congress demanded during these three years an expenditure of $64,878,000 in 1857, $71,901,000 in 1858, and $66,346,000 in 1859.

The foregoing remarks and comparative figures are not designed to encourage or justify extravagance in expenditure or the creation of public debt at home. We should heartily rejoice to see the one brought within fifty or fifty-five millions a year, as it ought to be, not only on considerations of economy but to save all necessity for frequent changes in our revenue or tariff system, and to have the other liquidated altogether. But we hold it due to our own experiment of popular government that the relative position of the United States to other great Powers in reference to debt and taxation should not be misapprehended.

Personal.

It is understood that Miss STEVENS, of this City the eventual heiress of the greater portion of the vast Stevens estates, in this State and in New-Jersey, is to be married on the 4th of July next, to Hon. M. R. H. GARNETT, M. C., from Virginia. Let us hope that this celebration of Independence Day may prove a fresh bond of union between the Empire State and the Old Dominion.

Private advices from Italy announce the death by fever at Milan, of Miss ANNIE HOWARD, daughter of JOHN HOWARD, Esq., of Brooklyn, and niece of J. H. RAYMOND, L. L. D., Principal of the Polytechnic Institute, in the same city. Miss HOWARD was a young lady of singular graces and attractions, and the intelligence of this sad termination of a tour begun under the brightest auspices will be received with sincere sorrow by a large circle of friends in New-York, as well as in Brooklyn.

Stealing Papers.

We have frequent complaints of missing papers in the Fifteenth Ward. Within the last two weeks two persons have been arrested in that Ward for stealing newspapers from the doors of subscribers. One of them had 30 and the other 19 copies of the TIMES in his possession. We mention this matter that subscribers may understand the cause of their occasional failures to receive the paper.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE MELITA.

Progress of the Sicilian Insurrection.

Particulars of the Capitulation of Palermo.

EVACUATION BY THE NEAPOLITANS.

RUMORED MEDIATION OF FRANCE.

Pointed Language of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons.

The Great Eastern on her Way to New-York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, June 24.

The steamship *Melita*, chartered from the Cunard Company to take the place of the *Canadian*, left Liverpool at 3½ P. M. of the 13th, called at Londonderry on the 14th, and passed this Point to-day on her way to Quebec.

The steamship *Kangaroo* left Liverpool and the *New-York* sailed from Southampton on the 13th, bound to New-York.

The *Great Eastern* was to sail on the 16th.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 4:30 P. M. of the 10th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 6 A. M. of the 11th.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 12th. She made the passage across the Atlantic with one engine, the other having been disabled as she was leaving Quebec.

The steamship *Brazil*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, arrived at Galway on the morning of the 13th.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 12th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 13th.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Particulars of the Capitulation—Evacuation of Palermo by the Neapolitans.

The capitulation was signed at Palermo on the 6th of June.

A Turin dispatch says of the terms of capitulation that the Neapolitan troops are to embark with their arms and baggage. They are to encamp till their embarkation on the *Monte Pelagrino*.

The Fort of Castellamare had been placed in the keeping of the English Admiral until the evacuation has been effected.

A Naples telegram, of the 10th, says "the evacuation of Palermo by the Royal troops will terminate to-morrow. The troops which have already commenced to arrive at Naples have been dispatched to Castellamare and Gaeta.

The Neapolitan troops in Sicily will be concentrated in Syracuse, Messina and Agasta. The Neapolitans will embark with arms and baggage.

A Turin dispatch says, that according to the terms of capitulation the English were temporarily to occupy the Forts of Palermo for reasons not known. This clause, however, has not been put into execution.

It is stated that the Neapolitan Government had decided upon concentrating all the military forces at Syracuse and Messina, because by preserving these strong positions it still hopes to appear in the eyes of Europe master of Sicily.

GARIBALDI is said to have appointed a Provisional Government, with Baron ROSARO, Minister of Foreign Affairs; CRISPI, in the Home Office and Finances; ORSINI, Minister of War; and Abbé COLIGNI, Minister of Religious Worship.

It is positively asserted that GARIBALDI found £960,000 sterling in the coffers of the Treasury.

The damage done by the bombardment of Palermo was immense. The Treasury was destroyed.

The Neapolitans committed great atrocities. Three hundred houses were burnt by the Neapolitans in only one quarter of the town, as well as several convents at the moment of retreat. Women and children, who sought to escape from the burning houses, were killed.

The Carini Palace was sacked and burned. As they retired the soldiers set fire to all the houses in their way. Catania was given up to pillage by the Royalists, and then abandoned.

GARIBALDI has issued a decree calling all Sicilians to arms between the ages of 17 and 50.

Fifty vessels of war were in the Roads of Palermo.

The *Opinion Nationale* gives a rumor that France had, with the consent of Piedmont, accepted the mediation proposed by Naples. The conditions of mediation are a liberal constitution for Naples, a separate Government for Sicily, under the Prince of the House of Bourbon, subject to the condition that the Sicilians give their consent.

It is reported that MAZZINI had embarked for Sicily.

The Sardinian Government had ordered all their fleet, and all authorities along the coast, to apprehend him, if possible.

A Naples dispatch, of the 9th, says, the promulgation of a Constitution similar to that of France was expected shortly.

GARIBALDI had addressed a letter to Signor BERTINI, authorizing him to make advances or negotiate a loan for Sicily, or to contract any debt, and adds that he has in Sicily immense means to satisfy all claims.

A Neapolitan Envoy was on his way to Paris and London.

Count AQUILA, uncle of the King of Naples, was strongly urging the adoption of an Italian policy and a liberal Constitution for the Government of Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced that, as there was but very little prospect of the Reform bill being passed this session, the Government, with the view of preventing further waste of time, was reluctantly compelled to withdraw the measure. He promised to bring forward a new bill at the earliest opportunity at the next session.

DISRAELI congratulated the Government on the withdrawal of the bill, and even Mr. BRIGHT said he could not blame the Ministry for the course they have taken. He trusted that the public would formally declare what it expected before the next session, and promised that the bill would be received in a fairer manner by the House.

Mr. BRIGHT also entered into a defence of the commercial treaty with France and protested against the misrepresentation of the *Times* upon the subject. He predicted the most beneficial results from the treaty.

On the 12th, in the Commons, Lord PALMERSTON stated that in order to afford shelter to persons claiming the protection of the British flag, the Admiralty had been directed to station a ship of war at Messina, another at Marsala, another at Palermo, and four in the Bay of Naples. He understood that an Envoy was on his way from Naples to Paris and London, and Government would not hesitate to express to him those feelings with which they, in common with every person throughout the country, had regarded the barbarities perpetrated at Palermo, which were really a disgrace to the present age. He believed that the Government of Naples had appealed to its foreign allies to guarantee possession of the two Sicilies to the Neapolitan Crown, but Austria had peremptorily refused to interfere, and there was every reason to believe that the French Government had arrived at a similar determination. It was unnecessary to say what the feeling of the British Government was on such a matter. It was the fault of Governments like those of Naples and Rome, that when their cruelties drove their subjects to revolt, they appealed to friendly Powers for assistance to put an end to the authors and instigators of the revolution, forgetting that they themselves were the authors and instigators of them.

It is announced that the steamship *Great Eastern*

would sail from Southampton for New-York on Saturday, the 16th. The ship started on a trial trip on the 9th, running twelve hours out to sea, and twelve hours back. The trial was regarded as satisfactory, although the rate of speed attained did not at any time exceed 13¾ knots, the average being 12¼ knots. The very foul state of the vessel's bottom, and the fact that her trim was anything but favorable for speed accounted, in a measure, for the diminution from the rate attained last year. There was some difficulty, however, in getting the full amount of steam, and the revolutions of the paddles and screw never exceeded 10½ and 39 respectively, which is considerably below the numbers attained at the previous trials. The ship answered the helm with marvelous ease and rapidity—so much so that Mr. Murphy, the New-York pilot, expresses the utmost astonishment and declared the vessel could go anywhere there was water. Sundry minor improvements suggested by the trial would be concluded by the 12th, in order to give three days for her crew to get accustomed to their proper stations. It is confidently expected that the ship will reach New-York within ten days, where it is intended to moor her near the City.

The London *Times* editorially reviews the recent report on the Atlantic mail contracts, and urges the necessity of reform and consequent retrenchment in the system.

FRANCE.

The Emperor would leave Paris on the 15th for Baden, there to meet the Prince Regent of Prussia and other German Sovereigns. On the 14th, the Emperor was to hold a grand military review, to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice, which was to be formally accomplished that day.

A *Te Deum* was to be sung in the the Cathedral of Notre Dame and the public edifices were to be illuminated.

Negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium were advancing. The import duty on cast metal was to be reduced to two francs the one hundred kilogrammes. The duty on glass was to be abolished.

The *Courrier de Paris* had received a first warning for an article upon the liberty of coalition by workingmen.

It is asserted that trade was never more dull in Paris and in the provinces than at present.

Accounts of the growing wheat crops were unfavorable and produced a further rise in the markets for breadstuffs.

The *Moniteur* publishes an imperial decree, promulgating the treaty concluded with Sardinia for the cession of Savoy and Nice. In a report which precedes the promulgation of the treaty M. Thouvenel explains the exceptional character of the new acquisition, and says the Imperial policy has not been directed by ambitious thoughts—the acquisition has not been obtained by force, but only by the gratitude and friendship of the sovereigns, increased by the spontaneous and unanimous enthusiasm of the people.

The Bourse was animated and the Rentes on the 12th closed at 68f. 55c.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate had approved the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice by a vote of 92 against 10.

The evacuation of Italy to the French troops was completed. Marshall Vailliant was expected in Turin on the 12th.

It is stated that fresh bands of insurgents were menacing the frontier of the Roman States, and Lamoricière had sent additional troops there.

The financial condition of the French Government continued very unsatisfactory, and an official decree extends the time for closing the subscriptions to the new loan until the 15th July.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government had resolved upon increasing the effective strength of the second army in Venetia, and a corps of cavalry is also to be collected in the Italian Tyrol, that part of the Austrian territory nearest to Lombardy.

The *Werner Zeitung* contains a decree ordering that the Stadtholdership of Hungary shall come into effect on the 1st of July, at which period the five existing departments of the Central Government, which were intrusted to the administration of Hungary, are to be abolished.

The same journal also publishes a decree granting to the Central Lombardo-Venetian Congregation a decisive right to a deliberate vote upon all matters except upon such questions as effect the rights of the Government.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, the Progressista party had proposed amendments to the address in reference to the question concerning the amnesty, and the law decree, ing the banishment of the family of Don Carlos. They were rejected—200 against 26.

AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Melbourne, 24th April, had reached England. The political and general news is unimportant. The shipments of gold since the previous mail were 192,000 ounces.

The Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times* reports that, not only was trade more depressed than at any earlier portion of the year, but the lowest state of depression had not been reached.

The Melbourne *Herald* takes a more cheerful view.

At Sidney business had been much depressed and considerable failures had taken place; more confidence however prevailed at the close.

At New-Zealand serious collisions had taken place between the natives and the British troops, at Zearanaka. General engagements with loss of life, particularly on the side of the natives, had taken place.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The May mails from the various parts of the West Coast of Africa had reached England. There was no news of importance.

A French frigate had threatened to bombard the town of Bonny unless a debt of long standing to a French firm was immediately paid. The debt was paid.

Trade was very brisk at Sierra Leone, but at most other places it was dull. Cotton was being cultivated on the Gold Coast.

LATEST via LONDONDERRY.

London, Thursday, June 14.

The *Great Eastern*, on her return voyage, will make Milford Haven her port of call.

Telegraphs from Vienna announce that a full and official statement of the public debt of Austria is to be published.

The Directors of the National Bank of England announce a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., payable 12th July.

It is understood that Garibaldi will not undertake anything in Sicily for some days to come. He is organizing his reserves.

The *Post* says there is no truth in the rumor that France is about to send a corps of observation to the Swiss frontier.

The *Times* City Article, dated Wednesday evening, says the English funds opened with a rather better appearance this morning, and closed at an improvement of one-eighth, which is rather a feeble response to the buoyant movement on the on the Paris Bourse. Political rumors with regard to Sicily and Germany coupled with the manifesto of Prince Gortschakoff on the Turkish question, are considered to strengthen the belief that a new European war is desired by France in 1860, but are far from having any effect in causing the future to be regarded with increased confidence. In the discount market, to-day, the demand has been less active. The Bank bought £5,000 in gold to-day.

A correspondent of the *Times* said it is only when the Prince Regent was assured the Emperor wished to make a special communication to him, that he agreed to the interview on the part of the Emperor.

The *Times* says the Government will propose to commence the fortification and other works of defence immediately, and the Commissioners have pointed out how they may be available for defence in three or four months, even while far short of completion. It is intended to raise the money by terminable annuities, so that the whole may be absorbed in twenty-five years. The *Times* adds: Our present expenditure is enormous, and we must escape in one way or other. Simply to disband and disarm might insure contempt, and so provoke aggression. A gratuitous war is at least a dangerous speculation. These fortifications may enable a moderate army and navy to do the work of much larger forces, and may so enable us to rest from our labor and recruit our finances.

The *Star*, on the other hand says it cannot for a moment believe the British public will acquiesce in so monstrous a Scale, the carrying out of which will only prepare the way for a still more formidable appropriation of the public money for similar objects and equally plausible pretexts.

Paris, Thursday.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains several decrees regulating the customs, administration and military organization of Savoy and Nice.

According to a project of law which has been submitted to the Corps Legislatif, Savoy will form two departments.

Turin, June 13.

Marshal Vaillant is expected here, and will visit the King.

Palermo, June 13, evening.

The embarcation of the Royal troops continues. The town is still barricaded.

According to a despatch from Naples, the Neapolitans still retain in Sicily not only Messina, Syracuse and Agasta, but also Milazza and Sicatso.

A circular of the Sardinian Government to the great powers, is about to be published, expressing a fear of conspiracy for the overthrow of the state of things in Central Italy, and for the restoration of the exiled Princes.

A deputation of Sicilian nobility is expected soon at the French capital. Their object is to present the wishes of the country to the Emperor of France.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There is a brisk demand, but rates are generally unchanged. Consols closed Tuesday at 93⅝ for account, ex dividend.

The demand for discount continued active, and no business was done in the open market below the Bank minimum, four per cent. The transfer books for Consols were closed preparatory to the payment of dividends. The market was flat, but the fluctuations were slight.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the three days ending Tuesday were 17,000 bales, including 2,500 on speculation and for export. The market closed with a declining tendency, with but little inquiry, and prices weak. Quotations irregular.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Quotations were barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather was unfavorable for the crops. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour firm, and 6d.@1s. higher; Western, 28s.; Philadelphia, 28s.@29s. 6d. Wheat firm, and 2d.@3d. better; Milwaukee Red, 11s. Corn quiet, and 6d. lower, with a better inquiry; Mixed, 32s.@32s. 6d.; Yellow, 32s. 6d.@33s.; White, 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Lard quiet and firm. Tallow steady and quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar dull. Ashes dull; Pearls, 30s. 6d. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Resin steady; common, 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat upward and advanced, 2s.@3s. ℔ quarter. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady, at 1s. 5½d. for common Congou. Rice firm, and tending upward. Tallow, 52s. Linseed Oil, 28s. 3d. Iron—Scotch Pig dull.

LATEST MARKETS.

(*Via Londonderry.*)

Liverpool, Thursday, June 14—P. M.

Cotton—Sales two days, 14,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters—the market closing dull and unchanged.

Imports, 9,236 bales; previously, 28,294 bales.

Breadstuffs—Flour steady. Wheat, upward tendency. Corn, downward. Prices are easier, but not quotably changed.

Provisions—Quiet and steady. Lard firm and in good demand. London, Thursday, June 14.

Consols closed at 93⅝@93¾ for account, ex dividend.

FROM WASHINGTON.

VETO OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Probable Failure of the Post-office Deficiency Bill.

AN EXTRA SESSION EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, June 24.

APPREHENDED FAILURE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Apprehensions are now felt for the passage of the Post-office Deficiency bill, and the Post-Route bill; the former containing a clause restoring mail service, on which the two Houses disagree, and the latter certain Overland Mail provisions which hang fire, as they are vigorously opposed by the steamer interests. The defeat of the first will lead to an extra session, which fact creates considerable uneasiness. All other public business is disposed of. The Republicans now regret not having kept back the Loan bill until the Post-office bills had passed, and used it as a rod over the Senate. As no quorum is expected to be present to-morrow there will be no further legislation.

WEST POINT MILITARY ROAD.

The bill introduced by Mr. Van Wyck, providing for the West Point Military Road, has been favorably considered by the Committee on Roads and Canals, and they have adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for estimates. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sunday, June 24.

The President yesterday sent for Mr. Colfax, Chairman of the House Committee on Post-offices, and urged the passage of some bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract temporarily for an ocean mail service to California. Mr. Colfax laid the matter before the House, and, as heretofore stated, Mr. Sherman presented a bill authorizing an extension of the contract till the 4th of March, at the present rate, which is only $50,000 per year, besides the Panama Railroad charge. Horace F. Clark said the steamers would not take the contract at that amount. Frank Blair and others insisted that the Department could carry the entire mail overland, under the present law, by improving the St. Joseph and Placerville route up to a daily line. As a two-thirds vote was required to introduce the bill, and a majority voted against a suspension of the rules, it failed, and is now beyond resuscitation.

On Monday morning letters will be addressed by the President to the members of the Senate, summoning that body to meet on Tuesday noon for the dispatch of necessary business, which includes the Mexican and Central American Treaties, and also several with Indian tribes.

It may be considered certain that the Post office Deficiency bill is lost, as there is no probability that a quorum will be present to-morrow in the House to grant another conference with the Senate on that subject, and even were this accorded, the bill would not receive the President's approval should the clause for the restoration of the suspended mail service be retained. Such is the present condition of the question. The total expenses for six months included in that bill amount to about seven millions. Congress having passed a special law appropriating the postages to the contractors for the quarter ending with March, being a little over two millions, they will have to wait for the remainder of the amount due until the next session of Congress.

The Post Route bill may also be regarded as lost. As it left the House it provided for various reforms, such as the transmission of seeds, cuttings and blanks at a cent an ounce, and for dealers to send packages of newspapers at *pro rata* rates.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, June 23.

Several private bills were passed.

A message from the President vetoing the Homestead bill was received and read at length. After reviewing the general provisions of the bill as passed, the President says that the small sum asked for lands per acre, twenty-five cents, and credit for five years, is equal almost to a donation, and he therefore contends that Congress has no power to give away the public lands to States or individuals. This opinion he expressed in the veto of the Agricultural College bill, and the argument he used there applied with greater force to this case. There was more of consideration in the former case, but owing to the late hour of the session he will not review those views. It must be admitted, as a general proposition, that Congress does not possess the power to donate money to States or individuals, and this would be the case in giving away the means of the public revenue. The advocates of this bill supported it under that clause of the Constitution which says that Congress shall have power to dispose of the public lands; but he did not read those words to mean giving away. Aside from the Constitutional objections, the bill was unjust to old soldiers who held military bounty lands, as it greatly reduced their value, and it was unjust to the old soldiers of the Union. It opened a large field for injurious speculation; made an unjust discrimination between Americans and foreigners, by prohibiting the former, if single, from having the benefit of the bill, while the foreigner, without being the head of a family, is given those privileges. The bill drew partial distinctions between preëmptors, and seriously affected the revenue from the public lands.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desired to vote on the vetoed bill without debate.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the vote till December next.

Not agreed to—Yeas, 19; Nays, 26.

Mr. Johnson charged that the other House was responsible for the defeat of this bill by the incorporation into it of provisos.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the veto, reading from the President's Inaugural Address, saying he had now vetoed what he had once approved. He charged him with inconsistency.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he had read the fifth section of the bill, and the view of the President on it was a mere quibble. The section declined to place each foreigner on the same footing as a native born citizen, and therefore the former must have a family before he can settle on the public lands.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that the objection of the President was that the bill was unjust to old settlers, because they, having paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and this bill allowing it to be purchased for twenty-five cents per acre by those that followed them, would cause these old settlers to come to Congress claiming the refunding of the dollar paid in excess. The President in this message had thus stated that the price of the land had been reduced over one dollar during actual settlement. The graduation act was an answer to this.

The question was then put that the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding, and it was not passed, two-thirds not voting therefor, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foote, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bragg, Chestnut, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Wigfall, Yulee—18.

There were several pairs.

It is proper to state that Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, voted nay for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, but discovered too late that he should have voted aye for that purpose.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved that the Post Route bill be taken up.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) trusted that the Postal Deficiency bill would be considered.

Mr. Yulee said he would rather see that bill defeated than have the Department submit to the demoralization resulting from its passage.

Mr. Trumbull charged that the Senator from Florida had consented to the defeat of the Postal Deficiency bill. He appealed to every friend of it to stand by and save it from defeat, by voting to take it up and passing it.

Mr. Yulee said that this motion had for its object the defeat of the Deficiency bill, but he would repeat that he would rather see it defeated than pass it in the way the House had sent it here.

Mr. Trumbull's motion was agreed to just two to one, and the Deficiency bill was considered. It restores all the service discontinued or curtailed since the 4th of March, 1859, except where there has been improved service by railroad or otherwise, and except on the route from Neosha to Albuquerque, and from Kansas City to Stockton, and part of route west of El Paso, leaving to the discretion of the Postmaster General, the same as under the existing law, to discontinue or curtail the service. He is directed to advertise for proposals for carrying the mail between Charleston and Key West, the service to be performed according to the schedule prescribed in the contract with the *Isabel*, and the *Isabel* line is to be paid for service already actually performed.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, the effect of which was the total abolition of the franking privilege except to those granted by name.

Considerable debate followed.

Mr. Trumbull thought that this amendment would jeopardize the bill in the House. As that body had rejected the proposition, it would defeat this bill.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, (Dem.,) raised the point of order that the Senator had no right to call in question the action of the House as relating to this bill or any amendment, but withdrew it.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he was a party to the defeat of the Postal Deficiency bill last year, and rejoiced at it, as it showed the condition of the Postal service. If the bill is defective he hoped it would be defeated.

Considerable debate here ensued relative to continuous session from to-day, and after

Several votes were had the hour for recess arrived, and before final action the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At 6 o'clock the Senate reassembled.

Several House bills were received and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, dated to-day, stating that there was no communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States for the transportation of the mails oceanwise. The Postmaster-General had offered this mail to the Steamship Companies, but owing to the large letter mail overland they had declined to take it. They demanded a higher rate of compensation, and unless power was given to the Postmaster-General to make a contract with them on reasonable and just terms, this mail route would be abolished.

The message was referred.

Consideration of the Post-office Deficiency bill was resumed, and the amendment abolishing the franking privilege considered.

Mr. Mason hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Powell took the same view.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought the hue and cry about the abolition of the franking privilege was started by the New-York papers. He did not believe it would reduce the cost of mail transportation much. He would be glad to be relieved of the burden of this franking privilege, although he did not think the people were in favor of its abolition.

The amendment was disagreed to as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bragg, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall—17.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, King, Latham, Polk, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—23.

A vote was then taken on agreeing to the amendment of the House bill, including restoring the inland mail service, which was not agreed to. Yeas 18, Nays 21.

The Senate, in refusing to agree to the House bill, will insist and ask for a Conference Committee.

The House resolution, reducing the price of public printing 40 per cent., was passed.

An executive session was then held, after which several private bills were passed, when the Senate adjourned until Monday, at 9 A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, June 23.

On motion of Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) the President was requested to furnish the House, at the next session, all information that can be obtained as to the disposition, by the British Government, of the Africans captured by the British Navy, and its disposition of the officers and crews of the slavers thus captured.

Much time was consumed in calling the Yeas and Nays on a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up private bills, some of which were passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) had scarcely commenced a speech in advocacy of the Republican Party, when a message in writing was received from the President. Great anxiety was evinced to ascertain its contents, and impatient cries were made for its reading. It was supposed by many to be a veto of the Civil bill.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hurriedly moved, which was agreed to, that Mr. Edwards have leave to print his speech, and the Committee rose.

The message was read. It recommends an alteration of the existing law, in order that the Postmaster-General may provide for carrying the Pacific Ocean mails on terms reasonable and just, several companies and shipowners declining to perform the service for the compensation to which the Department is now restricted.

The disappointment was general, and all was smiles and laughter.

The House again went into Committee.

Mr. Barr, of New York, (Dem.,) said that at an earlier period of the session he had intended to reply to that part of the speech of Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, in which great injustice was done to a numerous and influential class of our fellow-citizens, whose antecedents and present position in reference to questions of sectional strife should have shielded them from wanton attack on this floor or elsewhere. He did not wish to add to the confusion and disorder that characterized the early weeks of the session by defending the oldest and most respectable Christian church member from Tennessee; but for the time, even at the risk of being charged by his constituents with pusillanimity, he postponed his convictions of duty to the public tranquillity then endangered by the protracted struggle for Speaker of the House. He was consoled, however, by the reflection that the Catholic Church, or Romanism, would pass unscathed through the ordeal of the honorable gentleman's Americanism, which was designed to be an organization to defend the Protestantism of this country against the encroachments of Romanism from any and every quarter. Since the delivery of Mr. Nelson's speech assailing Romanism, another speech, of the same general purport, but under the operation of a different system of tactics, was delivered by Hon. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, stigmatizing foreign-born citizens as ignorant and unfit for the privileges of American citizenship, and sporting ill-timed and ungenerous witticisms at the memory of the two brave Irish adopted citizens who first fell in defending Harper's Ferry, in the gentleman's own State, from the fanatical invasion of John Brown. Fraternization, said Mr. Barr, with the enemies of Southern institutions, might be accounted for in Northern Democrats, though the speaker would not pardon it; but when honorable representatives from Southern States, elected as democrats and representing democratic constituencies, unite in these assaults with those who make war upon Romanism on one side, and upon foreign-born citizens on the other, merely because the latter are generally democrats, and from their nature can't be anything else, it is time for democratic representatives of the free States to ask themselves the question, who are those with whom we are working? What are the real principles of that Southern party for whom we have suffered so much, ostracised, in many instances—crushed at home by a people who feel no other interest in the peculiar institutions of the South than that prescribed and fixed by the common bond of democratic brotherhood? Were I and others who, like me, said Mr. B., represent constituencies mainly composed of this class of citizens, to allow ourselves to be swayed by feelings of retaliation or by the natural instincts of self defence, we would let those chivalrous Southerners fight their own battles against the common enemy with whom, on this question, they choose to make common cause. But, continued Mr. B., we do not measure our justice nor our democratic orthodoxy by the short comings and political [illegible] of individual members, especially when we behold their colleagues around us hanging their heads in mortification and shame at the position which their State has been forced to occupy. He alluded to the fact that this question of Americanism [illegible]

contest in Virginia in 1855, and that gallant State then bared her breast to the whole fury of the storm and crushed forever the foul monster in that old Commonwealth. Here the speaker paid a handsome compliment to Gov. Wise, and attributed the success of Virginia in that contest to his unequaled eloquence and lofty patriotism. Mr. Barr, after these preliminary remarks, read an extract from Mr. Nelson's speech, to the effect that the mission of Americanism was to defend the "Protestantism of this land from the encroachments of Romanism." Mr. B. denied that there existed such a thing as "the Protestantism of this land," if Mr. Nelson meant, as he evidently did, that Protestantism was the religion of the United States as Protestantism was the religion of England, or Catholicism was the religion of France, or Austria, or Spain, or Portugal, or of any other country where a State religion is established either by public sentiment or positive law. He ridiculed the proposition as arguing gross ignorance of the Constitution of the United States and of the principles on which it was founded. But, said Mr. B., admitting that the chivalrous championship of Tennessee Americanism had a substantive, tangible object for its brave protectorship, the gentleman does not inform us to which branch or division of American Protestantism is the favored sect. Some humorous remarks were here indulged in at the expense of that right of private judgment asserted by Martin Luther, and resulting in as many forms of Protestantism as there were eyes in Argus. The Episcopalians, Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, Shakers, &c., were introduced as component parts of American Protestantism, or the "Protestantism of this land;" and, Mr. B. again asked, which of all these was the object of the gallant crusader's protection? Mr. B. regretted that so able a coadjutor as the "Angel Gabriel" should have been lost to so good a cause in the transport prisons of Demarara; and then proceeded to vindicate the Catholic church from the implied accusation that her mission was to make war upon any denomination or sect, except by the spiritual weapons delivered to the Apostles. He then eloquently expatiated on the true mission of the Catholic church, and expressed his conviction that, guided by her Divine founder, she would in the future as in the past, triumph over all combinations and all assaults. Mr. Barr then read a lengthy extract from a speech of Mr. Garnett, of Va., in which that gentleman joined the Know-Nothings in their howl against foreign-born citizens. In this extract Mr. Garnett says that his "doctrines were the doctrines of Old Virginia, and recognized there as such by all parties." Mr. Barr traced the spirit of Americanism back to the days of the elder Adams: he followed it up through its various forms and guises in the Alien and Sedition laws; Native Americanism, and last, Know-Nothingism. He showed from history that Virginia has ever taken the lead and conducted the vanguard in battling against these heresies—first, in the person of Thomas Jefferson, and last in that of Henry A. Wise. The speeches and letters of this distinguished Virginian Mr. Barr quoted from at some length, and established the fact most triumphantly that these doctrines were not Virginia doctrines, and never were tolerated in that State, except during the short period that the now shattered idol of Know-Nothingism had a foothold in her borders. Mr. Barr then addressed some sound and wholesome words of admonition and counsel to his Catholic and foreign born fellow citizens. He told them that their common enemy had divided their forces into two great armies. The Baltimore army he denounced as avowed Know-Nothingism, with "Protection of Protestantism from the encroachments of Romanism" emblazoned on their banners; and the Chicago division as disguised Know-Nothingism, with the inscription on their colors of "The Massachusetts amendment and twenty-one years probation for the Irish and Germans." The one, if victorious, would place above the Irish and Germans, as they do at this day in Massachusetts, socially and politically, the ebon-shinned, flat-nosed, woolly-headed nigger; the other, if successful, would drive them altogether out of the country with bowie-knife and faggot. Mr. Barr likened these two armies to the belligerent clans that sometimes have a fight at a fair in the Old country. At it they go, pell mell, but the moment the Peelers come in sight they spontaneously strike a truce, join hands, and lam their common enemy, the Peelers. This being accomplished, they resume their positions and finish their frolic. So will it be, said the speaker, with the Black Republicans and Americans; they may fight as they please for the loaves and fishes, but the moment the Catholic or adopted citizen prefers his claims for his constitutional rights, they strike a truce, unite their forces, and by a combined assault teach him the folly and danger of relying upon any other organization than the National Democratic Party for their liberties and rights. Mr. Barr then, after deprecating the dissensions in the Democratic ranks, and fervently praying that an overruling Providence would harmonize and unite the two Conventions shortly to meet, adjured and begged his Catholic and adopted fellow-citizens to gird up their loins and buckle on their armor for the approaching contest, and be prepared to lend their best energies to the success of the principles and men that will have the broad indorsement of the National Democratic Party of the Union. Mr. Barr closed with a proper rebuke to Southern Democratic representatives for their efforts to alienate this class of our fellow-citizens from support of the South, and intimated that party obligation and State pride alike demanded that Mr. Garnett's Americanism should have been refuted and denounced before this by some member of his own political household.

The speech, of which the foregoing is the substance, will, we learn, be largely circulated, especially in the North and West, by the National Democratic Committee.

Mr. Sherman, in response to the recommendation in the President's Message, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing an extension of the present contract for the mails between New-York and San Francisco *via* Panama, to the end of the next session.

Mr. Clark, of Iowa, (Rep.,) and others objected.

Mr. Blair, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke against the ocean service. The mails could be carried overland daily for $800,000 per annum.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, (Anti-Lecom. Dem.,) made an explanation.

This Mr. Sherman said satisfied him that the bill will not accomplish the purpose desired. He withdrew the bill, which

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) adopted, and moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce it.

Disagreed to—56 against 62.

Adjourned till Monday at 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Churches Dedicated.—The new building recently erected by the Warren-street Methodist Episcopal Church, was formally dedicated for divine worship yesterday. It is located on Warren-street, between Smith and Court-streets. The building is constructed of brick, with brown-stone trimmings;—size 22 feet front, extending back from the street 87 feet. When completed and furnished it will cost about $22,000—$12,000 of which sum has been provided for. The interior is divided into two rooms. The basement, which is 13 feet in the clear and on a level with the street, is for Sabbath School purposes, and will accommodate about 700 children. The main auditorium is on the floor above. It is 36 feet in the clear, and will have sittings for about 1,200 persons. This portion of the building is not yet ready for use. This Society was organized eight years ago as a Hedding Mission and was located in Butler-street. Subsequently the Society hired the old church, corner of Court and Butler streets, where it remained for some time, until the building was sold, when a hall at the corner of Court and Sackett streets was secured. Here the Society remained, under the immediate care of the Ladies' Missionary Society, until four years ago, when the ladies abandoned it, and the managers secured a private room on Warren, near Hoyt-street. Through the agency of several active members a sufficient subscription was obtained to warrant the commencement of the present edifice last Spring. At that time the Society had only 20 members and about 25 Sabbath school scholars. There are now 75 members of the Church, and a congregation of about 400 persons; and there are 175 children in the Sabbath school, under the charge of Mr. Hunt, as Superintendent. The Church is in a locality where a Protestant society is much needed, and in a position to do much good. Yesterday, Rev. Joseph Law, pastor, Rev. Mr. Foss, of the Fleet-street Church, and Rev. Dr. Dunbar took part in the dedication services..... The Washington-avenue Baptist Church, located at the corner of Greene and Washington avenues, was dedicated yesterday, Rev. C. W. Anable, pastor, Rev. James L. Hodge, and Rev. Dr. Lathrop taking part in the exercises. The Church is a neat Gothic building, constructed of brick, at a cost of about $30,000, about two-thirds of which has been provided for. The interior is neatly arranged, and has about 1,200 sittings. One peculiar feature of this Church is that the choir and organ are located in a nave on a level with the main floor and at the left of the pulpit.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday evening as a gang of men were standing on a swing staging, working on the ship *Ocean Queen*, lying at the dock foot of Warren-street, the rope supporting one end of the staging gave way, and all the men upon it—four in number—were precipitated into the water. All were rescued except a man named John Kennedy. He was forced under the bottom of the ship by the tide, and when taken out life was entirely extinct. The deceased was 25 years old, and leaves a widow and two children, who reside in Cherry-street, New-York.

Japan.—Rev. Dr. Scudder delivered a sermon, last evening, in the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, taking for his subject, Japan and her People, as viewed from a Christian Stand Point. After eulogizing the country and the people, giving them credit for intelligence, and a comparatively high state of civilization, he thought it was to be regretted that the Embassy now in this country could not be impressed with the cause of our prosperity, and the basis upon which our institutions are maintained and made permanent, which was the Protestant religion.

Discharge of Mr. B. M. Lyon.—This gentleman, whose arrest at Detroit on a charge of forging bounty-land warrants we briefly noticed, has undergone an examination before the United States Commissioner there, and been honorably discharged, the evidence being wholly insufficient to sustain the accusation.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., [illegible], New-York.

The Life of Abraham Lincoln, by an Illinois Republican who knows well the man and his history, will be issued from *The Tribune* Office, about the 1st of July, in a large compact pamphlet of 32 double column pages for general circulation as a Campaign Document. Price 4 cents a copy, 40 cents per dozen, $2 50 per hundred, $20 per thousand. If required by mail, one cent additional must be sent to prepay postage. Cash orders are solicited and will be filled in the order of their reception. Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Early in July will be issued the first number of THE METHODIST. A first class Family Newspaper: Particulars hereafter.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector. FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS. The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Removal. BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE. No 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Summer Clothing! ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING, ONE PRICE, and NO DEVIATION! AT Nos. 121 123 and 125 Fulton-st. ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Great Fire in Georgia. "THE BEST SAFE WINS!" Greensboro', Geo., June 6, 1860. Messrs. Herring & Co.—*Gentlemen*: In the extensive fire which occurred in this place on the night of the 26th March last our store was entirely consumed. We had in the store one of your Champion Safes, in which was deposited our money, books, and papers. After the fire was over it was taken out of the ruins and opened. All the contents were preserved, the binding of the books only being curled by steam. We think them now *the best safe made*. Very respectfully, JOHNSON & PORTER.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, the most perfect and reliable security from fire ever known, can be purchased in this City only at No. 251 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

$1,000 REWARD is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal*. Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt No. 444 Broadway.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing Has no equal for dressing and preserving the hair. NO ONE NEED BE BALD OR GRAY. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER Never fails to restore the hair to its youthful color. "IT IS NOT A DYE." For sale by Hegeman & Co., Rushton, and other druggists, and at the dépôt, No. 355 Broome st., New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig is Entirely Novel. Partings unstainable; no shrinking, no turning up behind; Ladies' hair of every variety; a system of measurement sent on application. No. 279 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart & Co.

John B. Dunham. OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Trimmings made to match.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times*. We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tailor to the Embassy.—WM. H. SMITH, No. 145 Fulton-st. The handsomest Summer suits in the City

MARRIED.

Goedecke—Heydecker.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, Mr. G. Alwin Goedecke to Miss Elise C., daughter of the late J. Heydecker, Esq.

Learned—Taber.—In New-London, Conn., on Thursday, June 14, at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Marvin, by Rev G. B. Willcox, Francis C. Learned to Julia M. Taber, all of New-London.

DIED.

Derrickson.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, June 24, after a lingering illness, Eleanor Jane, wife of Jas. T. Derrickson, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No 30 Market-st.

☞ St. Louis and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Murray.—In this City, on First Day morning, June 24, Willis, youngest child of Robert Lindley and Ruth S. Murray, in the 3d year of his age.

The funeral will take place, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, No 320 East 30th-st.

Jarvis.—In this City, on Saturday, June 23, Jay Jarvis, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on Wednesday, June 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

McMenomy.—In this City, on Sunday, June 23, suddenly, Rev. Dr. McMenomy.

His funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 264 East 10th-st. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation.

Files.—In this City, on Friday, June 22, Lydia Files, in the 63d year of her age, and for the last 13 years a faithful nurse in the family of Edwd. Prime.

Burton.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 22, after a protracted illness, Emanuel H. Burton, only son of Capt. E. Burton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 112 Sands-st., at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

Mead.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 22, Alfred Jay, only child of George W. and Sarah Frances Mead, aged 6 months and 24 days.

His remains will be removed, this day, (Monday,) June 25, to Lewisboro, Westchester County, for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 299, June 23, 1860.

9, 13, 73, 63, 10, 44, 40, 32, 53, 29, 65, 62.

Class No. 300, June 23, 1860.

37, 39, 54, 48, 50, 71, 33, 1, 49, 57, 4, 53, 9.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1860. GEO. C. GORDON, JOSEPH SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar st.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—No. 429 CANAL STREET CORNER OF VARICK STREET.—Open daily from 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. From 10 cents to $5,000, received on deposits. 10 cents a day, with interest in 10½ years amounts to $[illegible].

$255,711,38 was received from 3,794 depositors during last year.

Six per cent interest paid on sums of $500 and under and five per cent on larger sums. Interest commences July 1st. Money to loan on Bond or Mortgage. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.

AN AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY OF THE "LITTLE GIANT."

NOW READY, THE LIFE OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, WITH HIS MOST IMPORTANT SPEECHES AND REPORTS. One handsome 12mo, with a Portrait on Steel. Price $1. Without the Speeches, 25 cents.

The Publishers assure the public that this is AN ACCURATE AND RELIABLE BIOGRAPHY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS, Which will be welcomed by the great mass of the Democratic Party in all parts of the country, and read with interest by men of all parties.

The most important of Mr. Douglas' Speeches are incorporated in the volume, and the whole work submitted, before publication, for criticism to some of Mr. Douglas' most judicious friends, in whom he has perfect confidence, and by them it is cordially approved and recommended.

Agents wanted throughout the country. Address DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

Copies by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

"TRUTHFUL, READABLE AND INTERESTING."

THIS DAY IS READY, TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN EASTERN AFRICA, DURING AN EIGHTEEN YEARS' RESIDENCE THERE. By Rev. Dr. J. L. Krapf. With valuable Appendixes and a concise Summary of the results of African Exploration. 1 vol, 500 pages. With Map. $1 25.

Books of African travel are always interesting. That enormous country, with its assumed population of one hundred and fifty millions of souls, is still, notwithstanding the explorations of recent travelers, in a great measure, an unknown land. The present volume details, with considerable minuteness, the result of Dr. Krapf's missionary labors and geographical researches in Eastern Africa, during eighteen years, and will be found to add not a little to the sum of knowledge respecting Africa, furnished by previous works.

From the Literary Gazette, London.

This is a volume which deserves to stand by that of Livingstone. * * * Dr. Krapf has met with adventures, and has made discoveries, which would yield a fortune to any ambitious author * * * We thank him warmly for this valuable chronicle of his labors.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

For sale by all Booksellers.

PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS

WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. UP STAIRS. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9. MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN, With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $1 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $3 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS, Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Universally acknowledged as the Great Pain curer of the 19th Century. Instant relief in cases of chronic rheumatism, colic cramps, headache, dysentery, and all pains that flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents.

STODART PIANOS. GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO. The best manufactured. Warerooms, No. 506 Broadway.

BENZINE.—SIR: ALTHOUGH AT FIRST INclined to be skeptical in regard to your Benzine, I am now, after a single trial, entirely convinced of its good qualities, and that you do not overrate in in your advertisements. Yours respectfully, ——. To the Proprietors of DENSLOW'S DOUBLE DISTILLED BENZINE, No. 163 BROADWAY, New-York. Sold in bottles at 12 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents. TAKE NONE BUT DENSLOW'S

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

PRICE $30.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS SIMPLICITY. "Has evident points of superiority as a FAMILY MACHINE over all others."—*Phila. Press.* Manufactured by JAMES WILLCOX. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

A WORD TO NEWSDEALERS, AND TO NEWSDEALERS ONLY. The undersigned are prepared to supply all the Weekly papers to the trade throughout the country at the lowest rates, and at the EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. Dealers who may have experienced any difficulty in having their orders filled, may rely upon being served promptly by either of us: H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau st. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau st. OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann st. HAMILTON, JOHNSON & FARRELLY, 22 Ann st.

J. R. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT is prepared by combining ARNICA FLOWERS with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the ACHES AND PAINS that flesh is heir to, it is without equal. RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES, Pains in the Side or Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. CORNER 3d-AV. AND 26th-St. CHARTERED 1854. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000. All deposits made on or before JULY 10 draw interest from JULY 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. S. S. Childs, Secretary.

WATER COOLERS, WATER COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—For offices, banks, steamboats, hotels, and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality, will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

GREELEY'S BOURBON WHISKY BITTERS.—For all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Bitters are considered the most efficacious tonic and stimulant, as well as the most agreeable stomachic ever offered the public, and are a certain preventive of chills and fever. For sale everywhere. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New-York.

would sail from Southampton for New-York on Saturday, the 16th. The ship started on a trial trip on the 9th, running twelve hours out to sea, and twelve hours back. The trial was regarded as satisfactory, although the rate of speed attained did not at any time exceed 13¾ knots, the average being 12½ knots. The very foul state of the vessel's bottom, and the fact that her trim was anything but favorable for speed accounted, in a measure, for the diminution from the rate attained last year. There was some difficulty, however, in getting the full amount of steam, and the revolutions of the paddles and screw never exceeded 10½ and 39 respectively, which is considerably below the numbers attained at the previous trials. The ship answered the helm with marvelous ease and rapidity—so much so, that Mr. MURPHY, the New-York pilot, expresses the utmost astonishment, and declared the vessel could go anywhere there was water. Sundry minor improvements suggested by the trial would be concluded by the 12th, in order to give three days for her crew to get accustomed to their proper stations. It is confidently expected that the ship will reach New-York within ten days, where it is intended to moor her near the City.

The London *Times* editorially reviews the recent report on the Atlantic mail contracts, and urges the necessity of reform and consequent retrenchment in the system.

FRANCE.

The Emperor would leave Paris on the 15th for Baden, there to meet the Prince Regent of Prussia and other German Sovereigns. On the 14th, the Emperor was to hold a grand military review, to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice, which was to be formally accomplished that day.

A *Te Deum* was to be sung in the the Cathedral o Notre Dame and the public edifices were to be illuminated.

Negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium were advancing. The import duty on cast metal was to be reduced to two francs the one hundred kilogrammes. The duty on glass was to be abolished.

The *Courrier de Paris* had received a first warning for an article upon the liberty of coalition by workingmen.

It is asserted that trade was never more dull in Paris and in the provinces than at present.

Accounts of the growing wheat crops were unfavorable and produced a further rise in the markets for breadstuffs.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, promulgating the treaty concluded with Sardinia for the cession of Savoy and Nice. In a report which precedes the promulgation of the treaty M. THOUVENEL explains the exceptional character of the new acquisition, and says the Imperial policy has not been directed by ambitious thoughts—the acquisition has not been obtained by force, but only by the gratitude and friendship of the sovereigns, increased by the spontaneous and unanimous enthusiasm of the people.

The Bourse was animated and the Rentes on the 12th closed at 68f. 55c.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate had approved the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice by a vote of 92 against 10.

The evacuation of Italy to the French troops was completed. Marshall Vailliant was expected in Turin on the 12th.

It is stated that fresh bands of insurgents were menacing the frontier of the Roman States, and LAMORICIERE had sent additional troops there.

The financial condition of the French Government continued very unsatisfactory, and an official decree extends the time for closing the subscriptions to the new loan until the 15th July.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government had resolved upon increasing the effective strength of the second army in Venetia, and a corps of cavalry is also to be collected in the Italian Tyrol, that part of the Austrian territory nearest to Lombardy.

The *Werner Zeitung* contains a decree ordering that the Stadtholdership of Hungary shall come into effect on the 1st of July, at which period the five existing departments of the Central Government, which were intrusted to the administration of Hungary, are to be abolished.

The same journal also publishes a decree granting to the Central Lombardo-Venetian Congregation a decisive right to a deliberate vote upon all matters except upon such questions as effect the rights of the Government.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, the Progressista party had proposed amendments to the address in reference to the question concerning the amnesty, and the law decreeing the banishment of the family of DON CARLOS. They were rejected—200 against 26.

AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Melbourne, 24th April, had reached England. The political and general news is unimportant. The shipment's of gold since the previous mail were 192,000 ounces.

The Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times* reports that, not only was trade more depressed than at any earlier portion of the year, but the lowest state of depression had not been reached.

The Melbourne *Herald* takes a more cheerful view. At Sidney business had been much depressed and considerable failures had taken place; more confidence however prevailed at the close.

At New-Zealand serious collisions had taken place between the natives and the British troops, at Zearanaka, General engagements with loss of life, particularly on the side of the natives, had taken place.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The May mails from the various parts of the West Coast of Africa had reached England. There was no news of importance.

A French frigate had threatened to bombard the town of Bonny unless a debt of long standing to a French firm was immediately paid. The debt was paid.

Trade was very brisk at Sierra Leone, but at most other places it was dull. Cotton was being cultivated on the Gold Coast.

LATEST via LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Thursday, June 14.

The *Great Eastern*, on her return voyage, will make Milford Haven her port of call.

Telegraphs from Vienna announce that a full and official statement of the public debt of Austria is to be published.

The Directors of the National Bank of England announce a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., payable 12th July.

It is understood that GARIBALDI will not undertake anything in Sicily for some days to come. He is organizing his reserves.

The *Post* says there is no truth in the rumor that France is about to send a corps of observation to the Swiss frontier.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There is a brisk demand, but rates are generally unchanged. Consols closed Tuesday at 93⅝ for account, ex dividend.

The demand for discount continued active, and no business was done in the open market below the Bank minimum, four per cent. The transfer books for Consols were closed preparatory to the payment of dividends. The market was flat, but the fluctuations were slight.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days ending Tuesday were 17,000 bales, including 2,500 on speculation and for export. The market closed with a declining tendency, with but little inquiry, and prices weak. Quotations irregular.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Quotations were barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather was unfavorable for the crops. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report FLOUR firm, and 6d.@1s. higher; Western, 28s.; Philadelphia, 28s.@29s. 6d. WHEAT firm, and 2d.@3d. better; Milwaukee Red, 11s. CORN quiet, and 6d. lower, with a better inquiry; Mixed, 32s.@32s. 6d.; Yellow, 32s. 6d.@33s.; White, 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet. PORK quiet. BACON steady. LARD quiet and firm. TALLOW steady and quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR dull. ASHES dull; Pearls, 30s. 6d. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. RESIN steady; common, 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT upward and advanced, 2s.@3s. ℔ quarter. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA steady, at 1s. 5½d. for common Congou. RICE firm, and tending upward. TALLOW, 52s. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. IRON—Scotch Pig dull.

LATEST MARKETS.

(*Via Londonderry.*)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 14—P. M.

COTTON—Sales two days, 14,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters—the market closing dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat, upward tendency. Corn, downward. Prices are easier, but not quotably changed.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Lard firm and in good demand. LONDON, Thursday, June 14.

Consols closed at 93⅝@93¾ for account, ex dividend.

FROM WASHINGTON.

VETO OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Probable Failure of the Post-office Deficiency Bill.

AN EXTRA SESSION EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 24.

APPREHENDED FAILURE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Apprehensions are now felt for the passage of the Post-office Deficiency bill, and the Post-Route bill; the former containing a clause restoring mail service, on which the two Houses disagree, and the latter certain Overland Mail provisions which hang fire, as they are vigorously opposed by the steamer interests. The defeat of the first will lead to an extra session, which fact creates considerable uneasiness. All other public business is disposed of. The Republicans now regret not having kept back the Loan bill until the Post-office bills had passed, and used it as a rod over the Senate. As no quorum is expected to be present to-morrow there will be no further legislation.

WEST POINT MILITARY ROAD.

The bill introduced by Mr. VAN WYCK, providing for the West Point Military Road, has been favorably considered by the Committee on Roads and Canals, and they have adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for estimates. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 24.

The President yesterday sent for Mr. COLFAX, Chairman of the House Committee on Post-offices, and urged the passage of some bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract temporarily for an ocean mail service to California. Mr. COLFAX laid the matter before the House, and, as heretofore stated, Mr. SHERMAN presented a bill authorizing an extension of the contract till the 4th of March, at the present rate, which is only $50,000 per year, besides the Panama Railroad charge. HORACE F. CLARK said the steamers would not take the contract at that amount. FRANK BLAIR and others insisted that the Department could carry the entire mail overland, under the present law, by improving the St. Joseph and Placerville route up to a daily line. As a two-thirds vote was required to introduce the bill, and a majority voted against a suspension of the rules, it failed, and is now beyond resuscitation.

On Monday morning letters will be addressed by the President to the members of the Senate, summoning that body to meet on Tuesday noon for the dispatch of necessary business, which includes the Mexican and Central American Treaties, and also several with Indian tribes.

It may be considered certain that the Post-office Deficiency bill is lost, as there is no probability that a quorum will be present to-morrow in the House to grant another conference with the Senate on that subject, and even were this accorded, the bill would not receive the President's approval should the clause for the restoration of the suspended mail service be retained. Such is the present condition of the question. The total expenses for six months included in that bill amount to about seven millions. Congress having passed a special law appropriating the postages to the contractors for the quarter ending with March, being a little over two millions, they will have to wait for the remainder of the amount due until the next session of Congress.

The Post Route bill may also be regarded as lost. As it left the House it provided for various reforms, such as the transmission of seeds, cuttings and blanks at a cent an ounce, and for dealers to send packages of newspapers at *pro rata* rates.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 23.

Several private bills were passed.

A message from the President vetoing the Homestead bill was received and read at length. After reviewing the general provisions of the bill as passed, the President says that the small sum asked for lands per acre, twenty-five cents, and credit for five years, is equal almost to a donation, and he therefore contends that Congress has no power to give away the public lands to States or individuals. This opinion he expressed in the veto of the Agricultural College bill, and the argument he used there applied with greater force to this case. There was more of consideration in the former case, but owing to the late hour of the session he will not review those views. It must be admitted, as a general proposition, that Congress does not possess the power to donate money to States or individuals, and this would be the case in giving away the means of the public revenue. The advocates of this bill supported it under that clause of the Constitution which says that Congress shall have power to dispose of the public lands; but he did not read those words to mean giving away. Aside from the Constitutional objections, the bill was unjust to old soldiers who held military bounty lands, as it greatly reduced their value, and it was unjust to the old soldiers of the Union. It opened a large field for injurious speculation; made an unjust discrimination between Americans and foreigners, by prohibiting the former, if single, from having the benefit of the bill, while the foreigner, without being the head of a family, is given those privileges. The bill drew partial distinctions between preemptors, and seriously affected the revenue from the public lands.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desired to vote on the vetoed bill without debate.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the vote till December next.

Not agreed to—Yeas, 19; Nays, 26.

Mr. JOHNSON charged that the other House was responsible for the defeat of this bill by the incorporation into it of provisos.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the veto, reading from the President's Inaugural Address, saying he had now vetoed what he had once approved. He charged him with inconsistency.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he had read the fifth section of the bill, and the view of the President on it was a mere quibble. The section declined to place each foreigner on the same footing as a native born citizen, and therefore the former must have a family before he can settle on the public lands.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that the objection of the President was that the bill was unjust to old settlers, because they, having paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and this bill allowing it to be purchased for twenty-five cents per acre by those that followed them, would cause these old settlers to come to Congress claiming the refunding of the dollar paid in excess. The President in this message had thus stated that the price of the land had been reduced over one dollar during actual settlement. The graduation act was an answer to this.

The question was then put that the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding, and it was not passed, two-thirds not voting therefor, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foote, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bragg, Chestnut, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Wigfall, Yulee—18.

There were several pairs.

It is proper to state that Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, voted nay for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, but discovered too late that he should have voted aye for that purpose.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved that the Post Route bill be taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) trusted that the Postal Deficiency bill would be considered.

Mr. YULEE said he would rather see that bill defeated than have the Department submit to the demoralization resulting from its passage.

Mr. TRUMBULL charged that the Senator from Florida had consented to the defeat of the Postal Deficiency bill. He appealed to every friend of it to stand by and save it from defeat, by voting to take it up and passing it.

Mr. YULEE said that this motion had for its object the defeat of the Deficiency bill, but he would repeat that he would rather see it defeated than pass it in the way the House had sent it here.

Mr. TRUMBULL's motion was agreed to just two to one, and the Deficiency bill was considered. It restores all the service discontinued or curtailed since the 4th of March, 1859, except where there has been improved service by railroad or otherwise, and except on the route from Neosho to Albuquerque, and from Kansas City to Stockton, and part of route west of El Paso, leaving to the discretion of the Postmaster General, the same as under the existing law, to discontinue or curtail the service. He is directed to advertise for proposals for carrying the mail between Charleston and Key West, the service to be performed according to the schedule prescribed in the contract with the *Isabel*, and the *Isabel* line is to be paid for service already actually performed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, the effect of which was the total abolition of the franking privilege except to those granted by name.

Considerable debate followed.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought that this amendment would jeopardise the bill in the House. As that body had rejected the proposition, it would defeat this bill.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) raised the point of order that the Senator had no right to call in question the action of the House as relating to this bill or any amendment, but withdrew it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he was a party to the defeat of the Postal Deficiency bill last year, and rejoiced at it, as it showed the condition of the Postal service. If the bill is defective he hoped it would be defeated.

Considerable debate here ensued relative to continuous session from to-day, and after

Several votes were had the hour for recess arrived, and before final action the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At 6 o'clock the Senate reassembled.

Several House bills were received and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, dated to-day, stating that there was no communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States for the transportation of the mails oceanwise. The Postmaster-General had offered this mail to the Steamship Companies, but owing to the large letter mail overland they had declined to take it. They demanded a higher rate of compensation, and unless power was given to the Postmaster-General to make a contract with them on reasonable and just terms, this mail route would be abolished.

The message was referred.

Consideration of the Post-office Deficiency bill was resumed, and the amendment abolishing the franking privilege considered.

Mr. MASON hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. POWELL took the same view.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought the hue and cry about the abolition of the franking privilege was started by the New-York papers. He did not believe it would reduce the cost of mail transportation much. He would be glad to be relieved of the burden of this franking privilege, although he did not think the people were in favor of its abolition.

The amendment was disagreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bragg, Crittenden Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Iversen, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayerd, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, King, Latham, Polk, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—23.

A vote was then taken on agreeing to the amendment of the House bill, including restoring the inland mail service, which was not agreed to. Yeas 18, Nays 21.

The Senate, in refusing to agree to the House bill, will insist and ask for a Conference Committee.

The House resolution, reducing the price of public printing 40 per cent., was passed.

An executive session was then held, after which several private bills were passed, when the Senate adjourned until Monday, at 9 A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 23.

On motion of Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) the President was requested to furnish the House, at the next session, all information that can be obtained as to the disposition, by the British Government, of the Africans captured by the British Navy, and its disposition of the officers and crews of the slavers thus captured.

Much time was consumed in calling the Yeas and Nays on a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up private bills, some of which were passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) had scarcely commenced a speech in advocacy of the Republican Party, when a message in writing was received from the President. Great anxiety was evinced to ascertain its contents, and impatient cries were made for its reading. It was supposed by many to be a veto of the Civil bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hurriedly moved, which was agreed to, that Mr. EDWARDS have leave to print his speech, and the Committee rose.

The message was read. It recommends an alteration of the existing law, in order that the Postmaster-General may provide for carrying the Pacific Ocean mails on terms reasonable and just, several companies and shipowners declining to perform the service for the compensation to which the Department is now restricted.

The disappointment was general, and all was smiles and laughter.

The House again went into Committee.

Mr. BARR, of New York, (Dem.,) said that at an earlier period of the session he had intended to reply to that part of the speech of Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, in which great injustice was done to a numerous and influential class of our fellow-citizens, whose antecedents and present position in reference to questions of sectional strife should have shielded them from wanton attack on this floor or elsewhere. He did not wish to add to the confusion and disorder that characterized the early weeks of the session by defending the oldest and most respectable Christian church member from Tennessee; but for the time, even at the risk of being charged by his constituents with pusillanimity, he postponed his convictions of duty to the public tranquillity then endangered by the protracted struggle for Speaker of the House. He was consoled, however, by the reflection that the Catholic Church, or Romanism, would pass unscathed through the ordeal of the honorable gentleman's Americanism, which was defined to be an organization to defend the Protestantism of this country against the encroachments of Romanism from any and every quarter. Since the delivery of Mr. NELSON's speech assailing Romanism, another speech, of the same general purport, but under the operation of a different system of tactics, was delivered by Hon. Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, stigmatizing foreign-born citizens as ignorant and unfit for the privileges of American citizenship, and sporting ill-timed and ungenerous witticisms at the memory of the two brave Irish adopted citizens who first fell in defending Harper's Ferry, in the gentleman's own State, from the fanatical invasion of JOHN BROWN. Fraternization, said Mr. BARR, with the enemies of Southern institutions, might be accounted for in Northern Democrats, though the speaker would not pardon it; but when honorable representatives from Southern States, elected as democrats and representing democratic constituencies, unite in these assaults with those who make war upon Romanism on one side, and upon foreign-born citizens on the other, merely because the latter are generally democrats, and from their nature can't be anything else, it is time for democratic representatives of the free States to ask themselves the question, who are those with whom we are working? What are the real principles of that Southern party for whom we have suffered so much, ostracised, in many instances—crushed at home by a people who feel no other interest in the peculiar institutions of the South than that prescribed and fixed by the common bond of democratic brotherhood? Were I and others who, like me, said Mr. B., represent constituencies mainly composed of this class of citizens, to allow ourselves to be swayed by feelings of retaliation or by the natural instincts of self defence, we would let those chivalrous Southerners fight their own battles against the common enemy with whom, on this question, they choose to make common cause. But, continued Mr. B., we do not measure our justice nor our democratic orthodoxy by the short comings and political obliquities of individual members, especially when we behold their colleagues around us hanging their heads in mortification and shame at the position which their State has been forced to occupy. He alluded to the fact that this question of Americanism was the only issue in the gubernatorial contest in Virginia in 1855, and that gallant State then bared her breast to the whole fury of the storm and crushed forever the foul monster in that old Commonwealth. Here the speaker paid a handsome compliment to Gov. WISE, and attributed the success of Virginia in that contest to his unequaled eloquence and lofty patriotism. Mr. BARR, after these preliminary remarks, read an extract from Mr. NELSON's speech, to the effect that the mission of Americanism was to defend the "Protestantism of this land from the encroachments of Romanism." Mr. B. denied that there existed such a thing as "the Protestantism of this land," if Mr. NELSON meant, as he evidently did, that Protestantism was the religion of the United States as Protestantism was the religion of England, or Catholicism was the religion of France, or Austria, or Spain, or Portugal, or of any other country where a State religion is established either by public sentiment or positive law. He ridiculed the proposition as arguing gross ignorance of the Constitution of the United States and of the principles on which it was founded. But, said Mr. B., admitting that the chivalrous championship of Tennessee Americanism had a substantive, tangible object for its brave protectorship, the gentleman does not inform us to which branch or division of American Protestantism is the favored sect. Some humorous remarks were here indulged in at the expense of that right of private judgment asserted by MARTIN LUTHER, and resulting in as many forms of Protestantism as there were eyes in Argus. The Episcopalians, Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, Shakers, &c., were introduced as component parts of American Protestantism, or the "Protestantism of this land;" and, Mr. B. again asked, which of all these was the object of the gallant crusader's protection? Mr. B. regretted that so able a coadjutor as the "Angel Gabriel" should have been lost to so good a cause in the transport prisons of Demarara; and then proceeded to vindicate the Catholic church from the implied accusation that her mission was to make war upon any denomination or sect, except by the spiritual weapons delivered to the Apostles. He then eloquently expatiated on the true mission of the Catholic church, and expressed his conviction that, guided by her Divine founder, she would in the future as in the past, triumph over all combinations and all assaults. Mr. BARR then read a lengthy extract from a speech of Mr. GARNETT, of Va., in which that gentleman joined the Know-Nothings in their howl against foreign-born citizens. In this extract Mr. GARNETT says that his "doctrines were the doctrines of Old Virginia, and recognized there as such by all parties." Mr. BARR traced the spirit of Americanism back to the days of the elder Adams; he followed it up through its various forms and guises in the Alien and Sedition laws; Native Americanism, and last, Know-Nothingism. He showed from history that Virginia has ever taken the lead and conducted the vanguard in battling against these heresies—first, in the person of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and last in that of HENRY A. WISE. The speeches and letters of this distinguished Virginian Mr. BARR quoted from at some length, and established the fact most triumphantly that these doctrines were not Virginia doctrines, and never were tolerated in that State, except during the short period that the now shattered idol of Know-Nothingism had a foothold in her borders. Mr. BARR then addressed some sound and wholesome words of admonition and counsel to his Catholic and foreign born fellow-citizens. He told them that their common enemy had divided their forces into two great armies. The Baltimore army he denounced as avowed Know-Nothingism, with "Protection of Protestantism from the encroachments of Romanism" emblazoned on their banners; and the Chicago division as disguised Know-Nothingism, with the inscription on their colors of "The Massachusetts amendment and twenty-one years probation for the Irish and Germans." The one, if victorious, would place above the Irish and Germans, as they do at this day in Massachusetts, socially and politically, the ebon-shinned, flat-nosed, woolly-headed nigger; the other, if successful, would drive them altogether out of the country with bowie knife and faggot. Mr. BARR likened these two armies to the belligerent clans that sometimes have a fight at a fair in the Old country. At it they go, pell mell, but the moment the Peelers come in sight they spontaneously strike a truce, join hands, and lam their common enemy, the Peelers. This being accomplished, they resume their positions and finish their frolic. So will it be, said the speaker, with the Black Republicans and Americans; they may fight as they please for the loaves and fishes, but the moment the Catholic or adopted citizen prefers his claims for his constitutional rights, they strike a truce, unite their forces, and by a combined assault teach him the folly and danger of relying upon any other organization than the National Democratic Party for their liberties and rights. Mr. BARR then, after deprecating the dissensions in the Democratic ranks, and fervently praying that an overruling Providence would harmonize and unite the two Conventions shortly to meet, adjured and begged his Catholic and adopted fellow-citizens to gird up their loins and buckle on their armor for the approaching contest, and be prepared to lend their best energies to the success of the principles and men that will have the broad indorsement of the National Democratic Party of the Union. Mr. BARR closed with a proper rebuke to Southern Democratic representatives for their efforts to alienate this class of our fellow-citizens from support of the South, and intimated that party obligation and State pride alike demanded that Mr. GARNETT's Americanism should have been refuted and denounced before this by some member of his own political household.

The speech, of which the foregoing is the substance, will, we learn, be largely circulated, especially in the North and West, by the National Democratic Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, in response to the recommendation in the President's Message, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing an extension of the present contract for the mails between New-York and San Francisco *via* Panama, to the end of the next session.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, (Rep.,) and others objected.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke against the ocean service. The mails could be carried overland daily for $800,000 per annum.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Anti-Lecom. Dem.,) made an explanation.

This Mr. SHERMAN said satisfied him that the bill will not accomplish the purpose desired. He withdrew the bill, which

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) adopted, and moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce it.

Disagreed to—56 against 62.

Adjourned till Monday at 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCHES DEDICATED.—The new building recently erected by the Warren-street Methodist Episcopal Church, was formally dedicated for divine worship yesterday. It is located on Warren-street, between Smith and Court-streets. The building is constructed of brick, with brown-stone trimmings;—size 22 feet front, extending back from the street 87 feet. When completed and furnished it will cost about $22,000—$12,000 of which sum has been provided for. The interior is divided into two rooms. The basement, which is 13 feet in the clear and on a level with the street, is for Sabbath School purposes, and will accommodate about 700 children. The main auditorium is on the floor above. It is 36 feet in the clear, and will have sittings for about 1,200 persons. This portion of the building is not yet ready for use. This Society was organized eight years ago as a Hedding Mission and was located in Butler-street. Subsequently the Society hired the old church, corner of Court and Butler streets, where it remained for some time, until the building was sold, when a hall at the corner of Court and Sackett streets was secured. Here the Society remained, under the immediate care of the Ladies' Missionary Society, until four years ago, when the ladies abandoned it, and the managers secured a private room on Warren, near Hoyt-street. Through the agency of several active members a sufficient subscription was obtained to warrant the commencement of the present edifice last Spring. At that time the Society had only 20 members and about 25 Sabbath school scholars. There are now 75 members of the Church, and a congregation of about 400 persons; and there are 175 children in the Sabbath school, under the charge of Mr. HUNT, as Superintendent. The Church is in a locality where a Protestant society is much needed, and in a position to do much good. Yesterday, Rev. JOSEPH LAW, pastor, Rev. Mr. FOSS, of the Fleet-street Church, and Rev. Dr. DUNBAR took part in the dedication services..... The Washington-avenue Baptist Church, located at the corner of Greene and Washington avenues, was dedicated yesterday, Rev. C. W. ANABLE, pastor, Rev. JAMES L. HODGE, and Rev. Dr. LATHROP taking part in the exercises. The Church is a neat Gothic building, constructed of brick, at a cost of about $30,000, about two-thirds of which has been provided for. The interior is neatly arranged, and has about 1,200 sittings. One peculiar feature of this Church is that the choir and organ are located in a nave on a level with the main floor and at the left of the pulpit.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening as a gang of men were standing on a swing staging, working on the ship *Ocean Queen*, lying at the dock foot of Warren-street, the rope supporting one end of the staging gave way, and all the men upon it—four in number—were precipitated into the water. All were rescued except a man named JOHN KENNEDY. He was forced under the bottom of the ship by the tide, and when taken out life was entirely extinct. The deceased was 25 years old, and leaves a widow and two children, who reside in Cherry-street, New-York.

JAPAN.—Rev. Dr. SCUDDER delivered a sermon, last evening, in the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, taking for his subject, Japan and her People, as viewed from a Christian Stand Point. After eulogizing the country and the people, giving them credit for intelligence, and a comparatively high state of civilization, he thought it was to be regretted that the Embassy now in this country could not be impressed with the cause of our prosperity, and the basis upon which our institutions are maintained and made permanent, which was the Protestant religion.

BURGLARIES.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, the house of SAMUEL M. MEEKER, corner of Broadway and Linden-street, was robbed of property valued at $75. The house of Mr. TUTTLE, adjoining, was also entered and robbed, during the same night.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were only 63 deaths in this City during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Adults, 23; children, 40; males, 33; females, 30. Eight of the deaths were by consumption, and two by scarlet fever.

Important to Capitalists.

DOES THE PLACE WHERE SECURITIES FOR A CONTRACT ARE PAYABLE GOVERN THE RATE OF INTEREST?

The Detroit *Free Press* reports a case lately tried before the United States District Court in that city, Justice MCLEAN and Judge WILKINS on the Bench. JOSHUA FITCH, JR., was complainant, and LAURENCE T. RENER defendant. The *Free Press* thus explains the points involved: "This case was one wherein the complainant filed a bill to foreclose a mortgage securing a bond for $2,000, both executed in the State of Michigan, but bearing ten per cent. interest, payable semi annually in the State of New-York; the principal also payable in New-York. The defendant interposed a plea to the effect that, inasmuch as the bond and mortgage were payable in the State of New-York, the laws of that State governed the contract, and under those laws both the bond and mortgage were void on the ground of usury, ten per cent. not being there allowed. The case was argued a year since before Justice McLEAN by D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD for complainant, and GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP for defendants. *Held*, by Judge MCLEAN, that, inasmuch as the securities were executed in the State of Michigan, where, so far as the laws of that State were concerned they could legally be enforced, the parties had the right to stipulate for the rate of interest authorized by the laws of either the State of Michigan or the State of New-York, and that such rate of interest, thus stipulated for, entered into and became a part of the contract, and might therefore be claimed and enforced without incurring the penalties of usury under the laws of New-York. The facts in this case showed that the contract was entered into with reference to the law of Michigan, so far as the rate of interest was concerned, and the parties had a right so to stipulate, and are entitled to their decree. In the opinion by which this conclusion was reached, and which displayed a very thorough and careful review of the many and varying authorities involved in the settlement of the principle contended for by the complainant, Judge WILKINS entirely concurred with Justice MCLEAN.

The decision of this case has been looked forward to for months past with considerable interest by Eastern capitalists, who have been latterly loaning moneys in our State at ten per cent. on securities payable in New-York; and in view of its importance, and at the request of several members of the bar, Justice MCLEAN expressed his willingness to have his views published, and consented that they should appear at an early day in some one of the law magazines of the country.

DISCHARGE OF MR. R. M. LYON.—This gentleman, whose arrest at Detroit on a charge of forging bounty-land warrants we briefly noticed, has undergone an examination before the United States Commissioner there, and been honorably discharged, the evidence being wholly insufficient to sustain the accusation.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Mr. WM. J. GRIFFITH' foreman in the rolling mills of DAVEY & NICHOLLS, at Fairhaven, Vt., was drawn through the coupling boxes and instantly killed on the morning of the 21st inst.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th st., New-York.

The Life of Abraham Lincoln, by an Illinois Republican who knows well the man and his history, will be issued from The Tribune Office, about the 1st of July, in a large compact pamphlet of 32 double column pages for general circulation as a Campaign Document. Price 4 cents a copy, 40 cents per dozen, $2 50 per hundred. $20 per thousand. If required by mail, one cent additional must be sent to prepay postage. Cash orders are solicited and will be filled in the order of their reception. Address

HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Early in July will be issued the first number of THE METHODIST. A first class Family Newspaper. Particulars hereafter.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector. FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS. The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Removal. BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Summer Clothing! ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING, ONE PRICE, and NO DEVIATION! AT Nos. 121 123 and 125 Fulton-st. ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Great Fire in Georgia. "THE BEST SAFE WINS!" GREENSBORO', Geo., June 6, 1860. Messrs. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen:* In the extensive fire which occurred in this place on the night of the 26th March last our store was entirely consumed. We had in the store one of your Champion Safes, in which was deposited our money, books, and papers. After the fire was over it was taken out of the ruins and opened. All the contents were preserved, the binding of the books only being curled by steam. We think them now *the best safe made.* Very respectfully, JOHNSON & PORTER. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, the most perfect and reliable security from fire ever known, can be purchased in this City only at No. 251 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST. $1,000 REWARD is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. WOOD's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing Has no equal for dressing and preserving the hair. NO ONE NEED BE BALD OR GRAY. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER Never fails to restore the hair to its youthful color. "IT IS NOT A DYE." For sale by Hegeman & Co., Rushton, and other druggists, and at the dépôt, No. 355 Broome st., New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Trimmings made to match.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tailor to the Embassy.—WM. H. SMITH, No. 145 Fulton-st. The handsomest Summer suits in the City.

MARRIED.

GOEDECKE—HEYDECKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, Mr. G. ALWIN GOEDECKE to Miss ELISE C., daughter of the late J. Heydecker, Esq.

LEARNED—TABER.—In New-London, Conn., on Thursday, June 14, at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Marvin, by Rev. G. B. Willcox, FRANCIS C. LEARNED to JULIA M. TABER, all of New-London.

DIED.

DERRICKSON.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, June 24, after a lingering illness, ELEANOR JANE, wife of Jas. T. Derrickson, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Market-st.

☞ St. Louis and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MURRAY.—In this City, on First Day morning, June 24, WILLIE, youngest child of Robert Lindley and Ruth S. Murray, in the 3d year of his age.

The funeral will take place, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 320 East 30th-st.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 23, JAY JARVIS, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on Wednesday, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCMENOMY.—In this City, on Sunday, June 23, suddenly, Rev. Dr. MCMENOMY.

His funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 264 East 10th-st. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation.

FILES.—In this City, on Friday, June 22, LYDIA FILES, in the 63d year of her age, and for the last 13 years a faithful nurse in the family of Edwd. Prime.

BURTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 22, after a protracted illness, EMANUEL H. BURTON, only son of Capt. E. Burton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 112 Sands-st., at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 22, ALFRED JAY, only child of George W. and Sarah Frances Mead, aged 6 months and 24 days.

His remains will be removed, this day, (Monday,) June 25, to Lewisboro, Westchester County, for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 299, June 23, 1860.

9, 13, 73, 63, 10, 44, 40, 32, 53, 29, 65, 62.

Class No. 300, June 23, 1860.

37, 39, 54, 48, 50, 71, 33, 1, 49, 57, 4, 52, 9.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar st.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.—No. 429 CANAL STREET CORNER OF VARICK STREET.—Open daily from 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. From 10 cents to $5,000, received on deposits. 10 cents a day, with interest in 10½ years amounts to $521.13. $205,271.36 was received from 3,794 depositors during last year.

Six per cent interest paid on sums of $500 and under and five per cent on larger sums. Interest commences July 1st. Money to loan on Bond or Mortgage.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

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NOW READY, THE LIFE OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, WITH HIS MOST IMPORTANT SPEECHES AND REPORTS. One handsome 12mo, with a Portrait on Steel. Price $1. Without the Speeches, 25 cents.

The Publishers assure the public that this is AN ACCURATE AND RELIABLE BIOGRAPHY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS, Which will be welcomed by the great mass of the Democratic Party in all parts of the country, and read with interest by men of all parties.

The most important of Mr. Douglas' Speeches are incorporated in the volume, and the whole work submitted, before publication, for criticism to some of Mr. Douglas' most judicious friends, in whom he has perfect confidence, and by them it is cordially approved and recommended.

Agents wanted throughout the country. Address DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

Copies by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

"TRUTHFUL, READABLE AND INTERESTING."

THIS DAY IS READY. TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN EASTERN AFRICA, DURING AN EIGHTEEN YEARS' RESIDENCE THERE. By Rev. Dr. J. L. KRAPF. With valuable Appendixes and a concise Summary of the results of African Exploration. 1 vol. 580 pages. With Map. $1 25.

Books of African travel are always interesting. That enormous country, with its assumed population of one hundred and fifty millions of souls, is still, notwithstanding the explorations of recent travelers, in a great measure, an unknown land. The present volume details, with considerable minuteness, the result of Dr. Krapf's missionary labors and geographical researches in Eastern Africa, during eighteen years, and will be found to add not a little to the sum of knowledge respecting Africa, furnished by previous works.

From the Literary Gazette, London.

This is a volume which deserves to stand by that of Livingstone. * * * Dr. Krapf has met with adventures, and has made discoveries, which would yield a fortune to any ambitious author. * * * We thank him warmly for this valuable chronicle of his labors.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

For sale by all Booksellers.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS. WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, UP STAIRS.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9. MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN. With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS. Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR, THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS, Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Universally acknowledged as the Great Pain curer of the 19th Century. Instant relief in cases of chronic rheumatism, colic cramps, headache, dysentery, and all pains that flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents.

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WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. PRICE $30. REMARKABLE FOR ITS SIMPLICITY. "Has evident points of superiority as a FAMILY MACHINE over all others."—*Phila. Press.* Manufactured by JAMES WILLCOX, No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

A WORD TO NEWSDEALERS, AND TO NEWSDEALERS ONLY. The undersigned are prepared to supply all the Weekly papers to the trade throughout the country at the lowest rates, and at the EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. Dealers who may have experienced any difficulty in having their orders filled, may rely upon being served promptly by either of us: H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau st. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau st. OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann st. HAMILTON, JOHNSON & FARRELY, 22 Ann st.

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WATER COOLERS. WATER COOLERS.—For offices, banks, steamboats, hotels, and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality, will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

GREELEY'S BOURBON WHISKY BITTERS—For all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Bitters are considered the most efficacious tonic and stimulant, as well as the most agreeable stomachic ever offered the public, and are a certain preventive of chills and fever. For sale everywhere. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable woman, to do chamber work and waiting or to take care of children; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go to the country for the Summer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 111 West 25th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid, or would assist in taking care of children or do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 161 5th-av., near 17th-st. Would go to Newport for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement. No objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, country or City. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th st., near 2d-av., back basement, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family; is a first-rate cook who thoroughly understands her business, makes excellent bread and biscuit, and cannot be surpassed as a laundress; does up linen in beautiful style; has good City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by two competent girls, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country for the Summer—one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; the other as regular waitress and chambermaid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Wages $8 and $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, situations by two Protestant young women; one will cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or do laundry work and waiting; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would like, if possible, to get in one house together. Call for two days at No. 212½ 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHes a situation as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. To be seen for two days at No. 155 Avenue A, entrance on the avenue. Best of reference can be given.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as a good cook and laundress in the city or country by a very competent woman with the best of City reference; is a good meat and vegetable cook, and baker; can take charge of a small dairy. Call, during two days, at No. 48 West 13th st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable and competent Scotch woman desires a situation in the above capacity, City or country—prefers the latter; will be found an excellent domestic; is a good bread and pie baker; understands milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Inquire for CATHERINE.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, and a superior laundress, and has the very best city references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN honest, hard-working, industrious young woman wishes the above situation; is a good plain cook; also a good baker of bread, pies, &c.; is a splendid getter-up of linens; has reference. Apply at No. 444 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat respectable girl, to do general housework; will be found a competent, economical and really valuable servant, and most highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HIGHLY RESPECTable Protestant English lady desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to go any distance; has had many years' experience in private families and hotels; would take a place as stewardess where a person of good character would be required. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy, and very obliging English Protestant woman, a situation in a private family, in city or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would not object to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 405 Broome st., two blocks east of Broadway.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, seamstress only, or chambermaid and seamstress; could take entire charge of an infant; by a young woman, highly recommended; no objections to any part of the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a most respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing very neatly, is exceedingly fond of children and is very neat and tidy in appearance; has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a seamstress; can do all kinds of family clothing, cut and fit; would prefer the country; to be seen for two days at No. 91 3d-av. between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—Situation wanted by a young woman, or would wait on grown children; is capable of taking any light situation in a gentleman's family; prefers the country; good references. Apply at No. 61 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to obtain good situations for two servants, who are thoroughly competent and trustworthy; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. They may be seen at the residence of their present employer, No. 260 West 20th-st., from Monday till Thursday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel to London or Liverpool; is willing to make herself generally useful at sea; never gets sea-sick. Call at No 248 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

EMPLOYERS WILL ALWAYS FIND A good selection of the best German and well-recommended British servants, Protestants and Catholics. Also, clerks, porters, coachmen, gardeners, merchants, &c., at F. BELZER & CO.'S Employment Institute, No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts. This is the largest and most respectable office in this City.

SERVANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION are wanted immediately, to fill superior situations now ready. Ladies wishing to obtain for their servants the best situations, and servants seeking country places for the Summer, should apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—A VERY ACTIVE AMERICAN young man wants a situation in city or country; understands the grocery and liquor business; can write well and keep accounts; can adapt himself to any kind of business; a steady situation, not high wages wanted; will be found willing and deserving of confidence; has the best of reference; distance makes no difference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and plain gardener, by a steady, active young man, who perfectly understands his business, will make himself generally useful; has the best of references from his last place. Address M. J., Box No. 218 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by one who thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; has the best City and country reference; no objection to make himself useful. Call or address MICHAEL, No 88 West 28th-st., at his present employer's, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman wishes a situation as coachman; understands his business; is willing and obliging; understands gardening. Best City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 194 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY an American young man, a situation as coachman or groom, understands all kinds of farm work, the training of horses and the management of stock; can plow, mow, crib and milk; is able and willing to take hold of any work, and will go to any part of the States with a good man, who will find him deserving of steady employment. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful, steady driver, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. E., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by one who has a general knowledge of his business in the management of graperies, stove and greenhouse plants; also in the management of the kitchen, fruit and flower garden and pleasure grounds. Address SCOTCHMAN, for six days, care of Mr. Paine, florist, corner of Lafayette and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS vegetable gardener; understands the management of cows; can do general work on a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address M S, Box No. 191 Times Office. Single man.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as light porter in a wholesale or retail store, by a highly-respectable Protestant man, who has a good education, and is well acquainted with the City; can be strongly recommended. Can be seen, or heard from until engaged, at No. 120 East 20th st., third floor, back room.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) a very excellent hand, sober, honest, and very reliable wants a situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from his last employer; will go to the country for the Summer; makes ice cream and other ices in a superior manner. Address No. 45 West 17th st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business, or would wait on an invalid gentleman; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families. Can be highly recommended from where he has lived for four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—A COLORED WAITER, WHO thoroughly understands his business, wishes a situation in a private family, hotel or boarding house, at moderate wages. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER—COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, situations, by two Protestant men to go in the country; one as waiter, with the best of City reference from where he has lived four years; the other as coachman and plain gardener, with the best of City reference. Address, or call for two days, at No. 46 Irving place, corner of 18th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A MAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER wish situations; the man understands the management of a farm, is a first-rate flower gardener and understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees; his wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of knitting; best references. Call for two days at No. 114 Clinton st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 206 Times Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced man, just arrived from England, a situation as assistant in the surgery or workshop, or to take charge of a practice. Reference given. Address Z. Y., Box No. 161 Times Office.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A MAN AND wife to take charge of his City residence for the Summer, will call or address R. L. G., Mission Rooms, No. 199 Mulberry st. Good reference, &c.

A PERSON WHOSE TIME IS NOT FULLY occupied, would like to add to his present business by taking some other light business in connection with it. Writing preferred. Apply at the office, south side of 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, TO GO 36 MILES IN THE country, a good plain cook; one who understands washing and ironing, making bread and taking charge of a dairy. Also, wanted, a chambermaid; one who can assist in the washing and ironing. None but English, Scotch or German need apply, at No. 10 East 19th-st., on Monday morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock. Must be well recommended.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN AN OFfice; must write well. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A BOY WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy, 15 to 17 years of age. Apply to F. G. WHEELER, No. 21 John-st., up stairs, at 9½ A. M.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMily, a competent girl as waiter, with City references. Apply at No. 137 East 15th-st., from 9 to 12. Wages $7.

CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A PERSON accustomed to children, to take charge of two little girls of the ages of 6 and 8; she must be a person of some education and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 27 East 20th-st., on Monday, June 25, from 10 until 1 o'clock.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—IN THE ORDER department of a wholesale house in Chicago. Address, with references, J. H. R., Box No. 114 Times Office.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-class printer and toner, accustomed to work albumen paper; state references and wages expected. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

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PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway.

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CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.
S. D. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

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BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!
Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.
The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt.
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent.
No 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
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HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

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PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!!!—EDGE'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS—LABORATORY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Our old patrons who want their orders for exhibitions of Fireworks for the ensuing Fourth filled, must send them immediately, as our stock is going fast. J. G. & I. EDGE.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROGRAMME
FOR THE GRAND WELCOME AND RECEPTION
OF THE
JAPANESE EMBASSY,
By the Municipal Authorities of the City of New-York, at the Metropolitan Hotel, June 25, 1860.

The following rules will be strictly enforced by the Committee:
No person will be admitted with a Spurious Ticket, no matter under what circumstances the same may have been procured.
No special orders will be issued for admission on this occasion.
On account of the large number of Tickets issued, no hat or Cloak Room will be furnished for Ladies or Gentlemen.
Each ticket will admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, only.
Military and Naval Officers are requested to appear in uniform.
The Refreshment Room will be open from 10 until 12 o'clock.
The carriages will set their company down with their horses' heads towards Prince-st., and take up in reverse order.
The doors will be open at 8 o'clock; Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.
On behalf of the Committee,
F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO DRIVERS OF VEHICLES.
To Stage Proprietors and Drivers, and owners and drivers of other vehicles:
This evening, at and after 8 o'clock, all stages and other vehicles going south will leave Broadway at Bleecker-st. and go through Mercer-st. to Spring st. Vehicles going north will go through Spring-st. to and through Crosby-st.
The General Superintendent of Police is hereby requested to enforce the above regulations.
By Order of the Committee,
F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS being credibly informed that persons to whom licenses have been granted, but which have been revoked and that pilots under suspension, do continue to pilot vessels in violation of law, give notice that the licenses of the following named persons have either been revoked or that they are under suspension; and that any person employing them will be liable to the penalty prescribed by Section 29 of the Pilot Act now in force:

SAMUEL BATAUGH,	JOHN MAGINN,
ISAAC CAMPBELL,	HENRY C. NELSON,
THOMAS CHAMPLIN,	WASHINGTON NORRIS,
D. D. HARCOURT,	S. H. NICHOLS,
W. J. MURPHY,	JOHN OXER,
JOHN MARTINO,	ISAAC SEAMAN.

Masters of vessels are particularly requested to require all Pilots to show their licenses. Licenses are renewed every year. By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE PERSONAL FRIENDS OF MR. TOWNSEND HARRIS, United States Minister at Japan, will assemble at the Savings Bank, No. 5[illegible]6 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to wait upon the Japanese Embassy, by appointment.
SIMEON BALDWIN,
A. H. WARD,
PROSPER M. WETMORE.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, will meet on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
GILBERT M. PLATT, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday, June 25) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Shares.		Shares.	
10 Bank of Commerce	$100	10 Am. Exchange B'k.	100
50 Irving Bank	50	120 Howard ins. Co.	50
100 Ætna ins. Co.	50	25 Gt. West Mar. In. Co.	100
20 Artisans' Ins.	100	10 North Am. Ins.	50
20 Brevoort Ins.	50	33 Wash. Mar. Ins.	100
40 N. Y. & Har. Nav'n.	10	25 Long I'd Ins. Co.	50
22 East River Ins. Co.	15	50 Nassau Ins Co.	50
100 Am. Guano Co.	100	16 Metropolitan Ins.	100
20 Commer Ins Co.	50	100 Washington Ins.	50
100 Goodhue Ins. Co.	100	20 Security Ins Co.	50
1 Knick'r Stage Co.	100	16 Ocean Bank	50
$1,000 Atlantic S'p '60.		$570 N. Y. M. Ins.'59 Scrip.	

$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Florida R 1st M'tg Guar'd Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 28. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT SEACAUCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY,
(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)
The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Seacaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.
The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at No. 411 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood sofas and chairs, in brocatel; secretary, bookcase and card tables; mahogany tête-à-têtes, and chairs in hair and in plush; book-case, rockers, washstands, bedsteads, &c.; damask and lace window curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, inlaid papier maché table, bronze mantel clock, crockery, glass ware, ingrain, 3-ply and velvet carpets, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also a collection of Masonic and other valuable books.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at the residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisaubin property, near Madison, Morris County, N. J., containing 164 acres, lying on the road leading from Madison to Morristown, near the residences of F. S Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons, Esqrs. The access to the house through an avenue of one-quarter of a mile in length, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of natural growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house, 55 feet front by 50 feet deep, built of brick in the best manner, by days' work, is two stories, with basement and attic; pure spring water in abundance, carried to the attic, thence supplying bath, &c. The grounds are handsomely shaded; garden stocked with best of small fruits; dwarf pear orchards. Lawton blackberry patch, several apple orchards, which are highly remunerative; double curvilinear grapery and green-house combined; vines in full bearing; out-buildings of every description; barn of concrete 64 feet square, three stories high. The avenue divides the tract nearly equally, and at one side is situated the house, garden, grapery, fruit orchards, spring of water, fish-pond, smoke-house, ice-house, poultry yard, carriage-house, &c. It will be sold in two parcels, divided by the avenue, as will be explained. The purchaser of the house, &c.—which will be sold first—can have the refusal of the other half. The owner will be at home on Saturdays and Wednesdays, until the sale. At other times Dr. Woodruff, of Morristown, will show the property, and will meet any gentleman between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., who will address a line to him the day previous. Permits to examine the premises will be furnished by the Auctioneers.
TERMS—One half cash, one half on bond and mortgage. This property, distant from New York City 1½ hours time by Morris and Essex Railroad, situate in a region of country famed for its healthiness, attractive scenery, beautiful drives, &c., offers in its present condition many attractions to a gentleman of means.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction this day TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 23 Nassau-street, Fancy Goods, Japanese Goods, &c., consisting of elegant marble, Sienna marble vases, Hebe vases, Etruscan and Roman vases, varying from one to eight feet high; Neapolitan vases, elegant figures. Venus after Canova, Flora, Three Graces. Also, beautiful Tazzas, supported by swans; birds on pedestals, superb garden vases, marble ink trays, carved fruits, &c., together with other beautiful goods. Every article will be sold without reserve, as this is the closing sale of the importation of G. B. Pandolfini. Also, at 12 o'clock, Japanese Goods, obtained direct from the Japanese Embassy, to which we refer, consisting of elegant lacquered cases, viz: boxes, desks, glove boxes, toilet boxes, wine cups, goblets, trays, rice dishes, swords, coins, pouches, &c., &c. Also, one large inlaid secretary, cost $400 in Japan, inlaid straw boxes. Every article will be warranted genuine or no sale. For presents this offers a rare chance, as the articles formerly belonged to the present Embassy. Also, several beautiful silk and satin dresses for ladies; sewing and floss sewing silk, &c., a splendid Japanese counterpane of purple satin, very heavily embroidered in colors with heavy sewing silk fringe and tassels, very elegant, valued at $400.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:
One pair of elegant sorrel horses, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in any harness and under the saddle; for style and action they have no superiors; they can trot double in three minutes; one can trot singly in 2:50; they are free from vice of any kind, and were bought by the present owner at the Fair on Long Island in 1858.
Also, a dark brown mare 5 years old, can show 3 minutes; sired by *Ethan Allen*, and raised at Ticonderoga of a *Black Hawk* mare; for beauty and gentleness in all harness she cannot be surpassed; is perfectly sound.
Also, wagon, harness, &c. This affords a rare opportunity to purchasers to obtain good horses, all of which are to be sold without reserve, as the owner is going abroad in consequence of ill-health.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.
The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst. at same hour and place.—Dated May 23, 1860.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the large room in Low's new building on the corner of Court and Joralemon sts.—A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, comprising landscapes, marine views, game, fruit and flower pieces, historical subjects, groups and figures, &c., &c., in great variety of size and style, richly framed. The paintings will be on exhibition from Monday morning until the sale, during the day and evening, with catalogues.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ESTATE OF HORATIO AVERELL—AT St. Johnsville, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 1 o'clock, at Kingsbury's Station-house, St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y., the valuable village and farm property belonging to the above estate. Maps and particulars of which may be had at the Auctioneers', No. 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 23 Nassau-st., stuffed birds, embracing a large and beautiful collection arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades, prepared under the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esqr.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, flag tail, warranted sound, and kind in single or double harness; can trot in three minutes to the pole, and is just received from the country.

B. WILSON, Auctioneer.
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE.—500 cases to close out invoices. A large assortment of seasonable goods, also stock goods on TUESDAY, June 26 at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE, No 49 Dey-st. Also prime goods constantly on hand for private sale by
A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 26, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice catalogue, in lots, for dealers. Sale peremptory for cash. Free goods. Free sales.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.
A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—An undivided interest in a well-established Illustrated Literary Journal, in a large Southern city, is offered for sale. The paper has a large circulation, which is constantly increasing, and with the outlay of a moderate sum can be made very profitable. To a gentleman possessing literary qualifications a rare opportunity for investment is offered. The present proprietor would, in connection with the purchaser, add to the capital already in the concern. For further and fuller information as to price, &c., address or apply to JOHN C. GOBRIGHT, No. 281 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IF APPLIED for immediately, the stock and fixings of a corner grocery and provision store in Jersey City. Stock light and fresh. Apply at No. 114 Washington-st., Jersey

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.
3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d av.
2 lots on 123d st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL ADDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with all the modern improvements; halls tiled, black walnut stairs, furnaces, &c.; would exchange for building materials, City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR BOTH of the new first-class three story brown-stone houses, Nos. 62 and 66 West 45th st.; also one superior four story brown-stone house, all near the 5th-av. Good City lots would be taken in part payment. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON THIRD-AVENUE.—Several choice lots on the business portion of the 3d-av. will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR-STORY FINE HOUSE, MODern improvements, No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; rent, $550. Three story, low-stoop house; gas and water; No. 44 10th av.; rent, $425. Four-story high-stoop house, modern improvements, with gas fixtures, No 15 Warren-place, (Charles-st.;) rent, $800. Three story, high-stoop house; modern improvements, No. 117 9th av., between 18th and 19th sts.; rent, $550; and several parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUBEMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

DESIRABLE FLOOR TO LET — FIVE apartments, bath and all conveniences; location desirable, being No. 791 6th-av., Murray Hill; rent $175 per annum. The furniture (all or a part) would be sold, or to let furnished.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOME three-story, high-stoop house, 53d-st., near 3d-av.; modern improvements; good neighborhood; rent, $500; possession immediately. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 15 acres on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.
THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland Squires & Co.
For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt. or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New York.
THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

SEA BATHING.
THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York or at the hotel.
Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.
Two hours from New-York.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

SEA AND RIVER BATHING.—THOMPSON'S Atlantic Pavilion Highlands, N. J., is now open for the season, for the reception of permanent and transient visitors. Applications for rooms by mail, to be addressed through Riceville Post office. Steamers leave the foot of Robinson-st. on Saturday the 30th inst., at 3½ P. M., and Sunday, July 1, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprieter.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY COTTAGE FULLY FURNISHED—Full view of the ocean; beautifully located; stable, ice-house, bath-house, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Rent $300.

TURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to dispose of a handsome black mare, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind, excellent either in harness or under the saddle; also blankets, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c., all new last Summer, and only sold on account of the owner's ill health. Inquire of Mr. ODELL, Furnure's stables, 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDsome calèche or britt carriage in perfect order and nearly new, made by Wood, Brothers & Co., of New-York, for sale low. It can be seen at first stable on Hamilton-st., south of Myrtle av., in the rear of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

WOOD, BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, one door below Walker-st., have a second-hand Victoria, in excellent order, that can be bought at a bargain. Also, an open Calèche. Both carriages suitable for Park driving.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1,500 pounds, sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior truck horse. Apply at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TROTTING MARE 15½ hands high, dark chestnut, well broke to double or single harness. WILLETTS & SEAMAN, No. 247 West 21st-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, at its rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th st.
An Essay will be read by NOBLE HEATH, Jr., Esq. Subject—*Theory and Practice.* Young men are especially invited to attend.
EDWARD SELF, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building, on MONDAY, June 25, at noon. Subject—*Strawberries.* An important exhibition of great varieties is expected. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM 1ST OCTOBER next a small house above Great Jones, and below 39th sts; high stoop and but two rooms deep preferred; for a house now vacant an arrangement might be made from date. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Box No. 811 Post Office.

LOTS WANTED.—A LEASE FOR 20 YEARS.—3 lots of about 75x100 feet wanted immediately for a quiet and highly respectable institution, between Bond and 20th sts., 2nd and 6th avs. Address LIVINGSTON, Station D., U. S. Mail.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.
The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.
The place is easy of access, being within five minutes walk of the railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.
For further particulars apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to
CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE NARROWS—a large airy house, beautifully situated, commanding a water view of many miles in extent, including Amboy, Sandy Hook, the light ship and over Coney Island almost to Rockaway.
The house contains 14 bedrooms, large and small, and 21 other rooms, including closets, pantries, laundry, kitchen, wine, milk and other basement rooms.
The stable is large, and has three living rooms for coachman, &c.
The beauties and advantages of this place cannot well be given in an ordinary advertisement, and to be appreciated it must be seen.
The property will be sold for much less than its value. For terms and other particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished, premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE—TWO RESIDENCES BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, in the town of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., each with about 40 acres of land with 600 and 800 feet front; distant 3 miles from dépôt of the Erie Railroad, five from Newark and 10 from Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to H. DUNCAN or I. S. VAN WINKLE, Belleville, or JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City or to T. W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET AT FAIR HAVEN, N. J.—To let, for the Summer, the two-story frame house with 2 parlors, 4 bedrooms on second floor, and an open attic, situated at Fair Haven, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. There is fine fishing, sailing and bathing on the river; daily communication with the City by steamboat and railroad. Rent for the season, $100. Apply to CHAS. JOBS, at Fair Haven Landing.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 90 miles from the City one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET.—A SMALL COTTAGE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, 21 miles from the City and a short distance from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, rent low for the season or year. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES GROUND TO LET—In perfect order, with an abundance of shade and fruit trees; delightfully situated on the Manor Road, one mile from Factoryville landing Staten Island; communication frequent; fare five cents rent, $400 per annum. Apply to DANIEL DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 170 acres, delightfully situated on East River, 9 miles from Harlem, to be sold with furniture, stock, &c. &c. It is perfectly healthy, and combines everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is compelled to travel abroad. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

FURNISHED MANSION TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The splendid house and nine acres, at Mamaroneck, directly on the Sound, with all the privileges of gardens, fishing boats, baths, stables, vegetables and fruits, from July 1 to Nov. 1. Rent, $600. Apply to S. BRADLEY, No. 1 241 Broadway, or DINGEE & BOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SUMMER RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON.—Any gentleman desirous of securing a fine place on the Hudson as a summer residence and will loan on good security $4,000, can make a good arrangement for a term of years. This is an opportunity of rare occurrence. Address HUDSON, Box No. 200 Times office.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT NYACK, 28 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River; seven acres, part of which is in a good state of cultivation, good house and barn. Apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway. P. S.—Possession given immediately.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR MAKING, IN A FEW MINUTES,
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
YIELDS WITH MILK THE MOST LUSCIOUS OF ALL DESSERTS FOR THE TABLE.
The lightest and most grateful diet for invalids and children. A teaspoonful converts a quart of milk into a firm curd. Milk contains every element of the bodily constitution—when coagulated with Rennet, it is always light and easy of digestion, and supports the system with the least possible excitement. The convenience and nicety of this article over the former troublesome and uncertain way of preparing Curds and Whey, Junket and Frugolac, will recommend it at once to all who use it. There are few desserts for the table so economical, delicious and healthful. Full directions accompany each bottle. Our Rennet is the only true and simple test for the purity of milk. Prepared from the clean and carefully prepared stomach of the calf by the manufacturers.
BLAIR & WYETH, Pharmaceutists, Philadelphia.
For sale by all grocers and druggists. Wholesale dépôt No. 76 Cedar st., New-York, between the Post-office and Broadway.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.
In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses, purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS, AT AGNEW'S, No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.
A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

A SUMMER BED.—WALKER'S PATENT MATtresses, cool and pleasant, only $5. Cottage and children's bedsteads, cribs, &c., in great variety. Spring and invalid beds and lounges, at WALKER'S Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, in the basement.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. The R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily for ladies from 7 to 10 A. M.; for gentlemen, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Price $1. An additional charge will be made for patients requiring extraordinary attention.
THEO. GESEKE.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
ENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing rooms
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLS have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c. &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.
No. 203 Broadway Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience of many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith,	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulkes' Sons
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

EXCELLENT 6½, 6¾ AND 7 OCTAVE
PIANO-FORTES,
but little used, will be sold low, and payments taken in monthly installments. Pianos to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, 7-octave, rich round corners, magnificently-carved legs for $225; the greatest bargain to be found. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th st. N. B.—Piano is most superbly finished in style of Louis XIV., and contains every modern improvement, best City makers, nearly new, of rich powerful tone, having full warrantee, and worthy the notice of those in search of a superb and reliable piano at a bargain.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars. Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. B. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $45 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
As Improved for 1859.
WITH STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED.
The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles.
The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations.
Sole Agent for the United States,
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware.
No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.
The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the World.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole manufacturers
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED SUMMER RESIDENCE TO let at Newburgh, on the Hudson, a few moments' walk from the ferry. Possession given immediately. Price $275, or a family taken to board. For further particulars, address JOHN R. GORHAM, Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, A first class cottage furnished. Is pleasantly situated near the Passaic, a short distance above Newark; contains 12 rooms; is convenient to dépôt, on an omnibus route, and is a very desirable Summer residence. For particulars, address Box No. 48, Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO LET, 25 miles from the City, with ample grounds, &c., attached. Apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau st.

FARMS.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near dépôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 86 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Avenue A. between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1866. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED BY the City of Milwaukee to Railroad Companies, are requested to meet at the Brevoort House on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposition to authorize a negotiation for a settlement with said city.
Holders not represented at that meeting will not be included in the negotiation.
CHAS. MORAN,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ABIJAH MANN, Jr.,
SIMEON DRAPER,
A. VAN HOFFMAN,
A. RUSCH, and
J. A. STEVENS.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that a 2d installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 2d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st. SAMUEL C. PAXSON, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND-GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call, or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st., where information respecting their interests can be obtained.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & Co.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1860.
COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, 1860, will be paid upon presentation at this office, on and after MONDAY, July 2. M. K. JESUP & CO.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. ATWOOD & CO.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$100,000 WANTED FOR A term of years, at 6 per cent., on first-class real estate. Address A., Box No. 1 557 Post-office.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

ARNOLD'S PATENT HAIR-CURLER.
We call attention to this new and beautiful device for CURLING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.
Twenty minutes only required (without heat) to insure the most graceful ringlets ever worn by any lady.
For sale at
"THE INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE,"
No. 102 William-st. S. A. HEATH & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d July. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to the morning of July 3. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 3d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 2d day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, June 20, 1860.—An interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, to July 1, will be paid on the preferred stock, on the 10th July, and on the redeemable stock on the 16th July. Transfer books closed from 30th inst. to the dates of payment respectively.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK JUNE 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Dépôt; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M., for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. After July 1, three trains will be run daily each way.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:35.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genessee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent.
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings.
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE—is Prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes, effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been cured without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily at his offices, (up stairs.) No 645 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Chalybeate Pills, $1 a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock are exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st., No. 87—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 22 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
and other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA ... Thursday, 19th July.
JURA ... Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN ... Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA ... Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin ... $75.
Steerage ... 30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODLVE, ARRELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTEN, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN.
PASSENGERS FOR JAPAN.
The subscriber's pioneer vessel for Kanagawa and Nagasaka, Japan, will have prompt dispatch, as about 700 tons of her cargo is engaged and she will be filled up with light freight. A few more passengers can be taken. R. H. GALLAHER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC.
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage ... $130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FRED'K CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 28, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JUNE 30, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The U. S. Mail steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier No. 3, N. R., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, June 30, with mails, passengers, and specie, for England and France.
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, agent, 5 Bowling green, New-York.
Steamship VANDERBILT will sail July 28.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
ja9 law6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1860. JANE E. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m5-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
20f-law6mM* JANE BEEBE, Executrix.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
VINCENT W. BATE, No. 885 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Barrow-st.,
ja9-law6mM* Executors.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860. JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POILLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL ... $250,000
ASSETS ... $300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager ... Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director ... Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist ... Mr. Hayes.
MONDAY, June 25.
In consequence of the great success of
OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY,
it will be repeated for six nights more, when it will be most positively withdrawn for other novelties.
It will be preceded by the favorite comedietta of
THE QUACK DOCTOR.
Mrs. John Wood as ... Lisette
Mr. Joseph Jefferson as ... The Quack Doctor
With the celebrated comic duet of
WHEN A LITTLE FARM WE KEEP.
Messrs. James Simmonds, Burnett, Stoddart, Goodrich, Wall, Morea, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Jefferson, Miss Hetty Warren, Miss Burke, &c. &c., &c.
In rehearsal, a new burlesque entitled
TYCOON;
OR,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 precisely.

WINTER GARDEN.
GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
FOURTH NIGHT
OF THE
OLD PLANTATION.
JULIA DEAN HAYNE as MAD HETTY
Mr. Geo. W. Jamison, as Uncle Tom.
Miss Sara Stevens, as Daisy.
C. Barton Hill, as Robert.
Mr. H. Bland, as Talbot.
Mr. Harry Jordan, as Pete
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, SCENIC EFFECTS, AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC, by Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON
OPENING NIGHT—MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1860.
When those
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Whose performances during the past few seasons at this POPULAR SUMMER THEATRE
Have met with such decided manifestations of public approval, will appear in the great local burlesque of
LALLA ROOKH, OR THE FIRE WORSHIPPERS.
Produced in a style of magnificence commensurate with the fame of this popular establishment.
New Music, New Scenery, New Dances, New Dresses, &c.
AMAZONIAN MARCHES, BY 40 YOUNG LADIES.
CROSSING NIAGARA, à la BLONDIN.
GRAND AQUARIA, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY—MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
Stage Manager ... Mr. G. L. Fox.
This evening, the performance will commence with
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
To be succeeded by the Spectral Drama of
THE PHANTOM.
Concluding with HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of ... P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
NOVELTY! TALENT! ENERGY!
Engagement, for a limited number of performances of the young, talented and favorite
IRISH COMEDIAN, W. O'NEIL,
Who appears every Afternoon and Evening during the week.
EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL of NOVELTIES from EUROPE, by steamship *Hammonia*, consisting of a
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
Reëngagement, for a short time, and at great expense, of VANTILE MACK, the infant Lambert, or
GIANT BABY,
7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds!
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
TWO BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEALS!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS LANTERNS, &c.
THE DAILY VISITS OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY to the Museum add great interest to its numerous Visitors.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
IS IT MAN, OR MONKEY, OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
Are all to be seen at all hours, day and evening.
DR. M. V. B. BLY, THE SEER and CLAIRVOYANT, produces astonishing phenomena daily.
MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1860.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
OUR IRISH COUSIN.
Mickey McGrath ... MR. W. O'NEIL.
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES.
GREAT PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, June 25, 1860.
PROMENADE CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSANT.
MISS MYRA ROSELLA.
The young and accomplished AERONAUT will make her BALLOON ASCENSION
From PALACE GARDENS on
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 26, at 5 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1860,
Second appearance of
RONZANI'S RENOWNED BALLET TROUPE
IN THE
FOUNTAIN OF LOVE!
A Grand Mythological Ballet in one Tableau,
Par D. RONZANI,
With a Grand Corps de Ballet of
TWENTY YOUNG LADIES,
And a Grand Orchestra, under the direction of
MR. N. GIGLES.
MONDAY EVENING, July 2,
Grand Gala Night and Anniversary of the opening of Palace Garden.
First night of J. F. STRATTON'S
PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRAL BAND,
And first night of the
JAPANESE LANTERN FEAT.
JULY 4, GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS ... TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Doors open EVERY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Admission in the AFTERNOONS and SUNDAY EVENINGS, FIFTEEN CENTS, Refreshments included.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, FRENCH THEATRE, No 585 BROADWAY.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL, and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
MONDAY EVENING, June 25,
And Every Evening During the Week.
THIS GREAT STAR COMPANY,
Justly styled the
MODEL TROUPE OF THE PROFESSION,
Comprises the following well-known artists:
S. C. CAMPBELL, J. UNSWORTH,
MASTER EUGENE, G. W. GRIFFIN,
J. C. REEVES, J. B. DONNIKEN,
A. J. TALBOTT, E. J. MELVILL,
T. J. PEEL, A. J. HOBBS,
L. CONDIT, G. V. LARKINS,
J. J. HILLIARD, and R. M. HOOLEY.
L. A. ZWISLER, Esq., Agent.
Who will give only six of their
UNEQUALED ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS
as above.
N. B.—The prominent members of this incomparable Troupe are well known to the citizens of New-York, having performed under the name of
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, at Niblo's Saloon, from Nov. 1, 1859, until Jan. 28, 1860, and have, since that time, established throughout the Union a name and reputation unparalleled in the annals of the Profession.
The Management fearlessly assert that the above
COMBINATION OF "STARS"
is the MOST TALENTED and COMPLETE MINSTREL ORGANIZATION ever brought before the Public.
For particulars, see Programmes.
Price of admission 25 cents. Private Boxes, $3.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL,
NO. 663 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.,
The entertainments given on the evenings of the 21st, 22d, and 23d inst., have created so great a sensation, that "Canterbury Concerts" and "Canterbury Concert Hall" are by "the world's large tongue" proclaimed inimitable!!
The colossal grandeur of this establishment, and the orderly arrangement throughout, strike all who "see the figure of the house" and "rate the cost."
THIS (present Monday) EVENING, June 25, a private rehearsal of the entertainment for Tuesday the 26th will take place in the lower hall of the building, to which only those who are specially invited can be admitted. The concert hall will, on this evening, be closed. FOX & CURRAN, Proprietors.
CHRISTOPHER NORRIS, Treasurer.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.
DAY AND EVENING, 15th-st. and 4th-av.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, and
100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC.
Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., and especially at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock.
ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
Continuation of the Successful Comic Piece,
THE JAPANESE TREATY.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC, NO. 444 BROADWAY.—EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.—PROLONGED STAY—GREAT SUCCESS.—Prof. JACOBS, the great unrivalled Wizard, Ventriloquist, and Improvisatore, will continue his mysteries and magic for two weeks more. The programme will contain many new wonders. The Professor will each evening introduce his powers of improvising on subjects proposed by the audience; the great bottle trick will be performed all the week; Goblin Sprightly will sing a new song, descriptive of his infancy, and the forthcoming week's amusement will surpass any thing yet accomplished at the Temple of Enchantment. JACOBS is the most successful Magician ever seen in America. All other Professors of the Art Magique vanish into oblivion when he appears. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

THE FLOWER QUEEN—A CANTATA—will be performed by the children, under the direction of Prof. J. C. WOODMAN, assisted by Miss JUDD and Mr. J. R. THOMAS, in aid of the Sabbath School, at the South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts., South Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children, 15 cts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON ... Lessee and Manager.
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT GARDENS, BURLESQUE, BALLET, OPERATIC SINGING, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
The JAPANESE EMBASSY AND SUITE PROMENADE THE ESTABLISHMENT DAY AND EVENING. Doors open all day while they remain. The GRAND JAPANESE TREATY CHARIOT is also on exhibition.
NO PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY NIGHT, as the Japanese Ball occupies the entire establishment.
THE BALL DECORATIONS will remain on exhibition for a week.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1860,
After the STAGE PROMENADE, Doesticks' new Burlesque.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE, TRAVESTIE,
Written expressly for this Theatre, and got up with splendid new scenery by Thorne, Johnson and assistants; new costumes, &c.
The cast will embrace
THE NELSON SISTERS, MARK SMITH,
POLLY MARSHALL, W. DAVIDGE,
MARY WELLS, A. H. DAVENPORT,
PETERS, LEESON, VINCENT, &c.,
With the entire Corps de Ballet, and a
TROUP OF AMAZONIAN ZOUAVES,
in a variety of Highland military Evolutions.
After the Travestie,
OPERATIC INTERLUDE AND REFRESHMENTS.
ENGLISH BALLADS by Mme. VON BERKEL and Mlle. GESELE.
The JAPANESE will promenade among the audience.
Concluding with a NEW DIVERTISSEMENT, in which the HANLON BROTHERS will appear, with Mlle CAROLINE THELEUR, Premier Danseuse from Paris and Brussels. Mlle. LINA WINDEL, the beautiful GALE SISTERS, and the Corps de Ballet.
Tickets 50 cents. Seats may be secured a week in advance. Box office open all day.
GRAND MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. No reserved seats for Matinees.

SELECT CONCERT
In aid of the Funds of the
EPISCOPAL FREE
CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,
53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,
Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector,
At Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.
Tickets 50 cents, may be had of the Rector of the Church.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—765 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Flushing. College Point.
6 30 A. M. 6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M. 7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.
11 00 A. M. 11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.
3 00 P. M. 3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M. 5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
Length, 103 feet; 16 feet beam, 4 feet hold, two high-pressure Engines and Locomotive Boiler; draft of water 21 inches completely fitted and furnished for passengers. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on
SATURDAY ... June 23. TUESDAY ... June 26.
SUNDAY ... June 24. WEDNESDAY ... June 27.
MONDAY ... June 25.
Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9.
A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments.
Bait and fishing tackle supplied.
Fare for the Excursion ... Fifty Cents
Affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

JUNE, 1860.—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Friday, June 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, June 22, 4½ P. M.
Saturday, June 23, 7 A. M.	Saturd'y, June 23 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 24, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 24, 5 P. M.
Monday, June 25, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 26, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, June 26, 1½ P. M.	Wednesd'y, J'e 27, 8½ A. M.
Wednesd'y, June 27, 2½ P. M.	Thursd'y, June 28, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, June 28, 3 P. M.	Friday, June 29, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 29, 4 P. M.	Saturd'y, June 30, 1 P. M.
Sunday, R.B, July 1, 7 A. M.	Sund'y, R.B. July 1, 3½ P. M.

JUNE, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, June 22, 5 P. M.	Sunday, June 24, 5 P. M.
Saturd'y, June 23, 11½ A. M.	Monday, June 25, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, June 24, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 26, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, June 26, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, June 27, 2 P. M.
Wed'day, June 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursd'y, June 28, 3 P. M.
Th'sday, June 28, 10½ A. M.	Friday, June 29, 3½ P. M.
Friday, June 29, 11 A. M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P. M.
Sat'day, June 30, 3½ P. M.	
Sunday, July 1, 7 A. M.	

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier on and after June 27; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.,) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS, FROM PECK SLIP, E. R.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Express Trains. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12¾, 3¾; Spring-st., 9¾, 12½, 3½; pier No. 4 North River, 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (ZEREGA'S DOCK)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust; no coal gas.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 33 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

FOR PERTH AMBOY LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely-furnished saloons, with or without barges; also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday-Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 130 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS.—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER RED JACKET is now open for excursion engagements, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. H. BRAISTED, on Steamer *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River.

PRESIDENTIAL.

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

no personally offensive manner, but who was he? For twenty odd years he had been known as one of the most able, intelligent and active opponents of the Democratic Party. Mr PARSONS was his friend and neighbor, but he had been found voting for Jay, Harrison, Scott, Taylor and Fillmore. Never had he voted for a constable in his district who was a Democrat. He had been consistent in action to-day in voting for the enemy of the Democratic Party, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Mr. YANCEY continued to recount the action of the party in the State, and charged that the Convention which nominated the Parsons delegation was elected by a Convention which was not Democratic. He argued at length on the Kansas policy, and the question of "Squatter Sovereignty," being frequently interrupted by applause.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, the Chairman of the Convention was requested to notify the candidates of their nomination.

The name of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of New-York, was placed on the National Committee as the member from New-York.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina, moved the thanks of the Convention to Hon. CALEB CUSHING for the able manner in which he presided over the deliberations.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. CUSHING was loudly called for, and briefly returned thanks, and congratulated the Convention on the auspicious and happy termination of their labors, both on platform and candidates.

Mr. WEEKS, of Alabama, moved the Chairman have authority to complete the National Committee after the adjournment of the Convention.

The thanks of the Convention were then extended to the citizens of Baltimore and to the officers of the Convention, when the Convention, with three cheers, adjourned *sine die*.

THE NOMINATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Serenade to Senators Douglas and Fitzpatrick—Speech of Mr. Douglas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 24.

The Baltimore nominations are the leading topics of conversation among all classes here, and the impression prevails that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will decline heading the Secession ticket, particularly in view of the fact that the Seceders made no nomination under the rule adopted by themselves. A resolution reported from the Committee on Organization, and adopted, says: "No nomination shall be considered as made unless the candidate receives two-thirds of the votes of the States represented in this Convention." The proceedings show that twenty States were represented, and these States cast 197 electoral votes: hence 132 votes were necessary to nominate. All the votes claimed to be present in the Convention, as shown by the published proceedings, number 103½—29 less than the number required to nominate. No ticket was, therefore, made by the Convention. This fact, it is believed, must wipe out the Secession movement, and leave the field clear for the regular nominees.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES FROM BALTIMORE.

The 10 o'clock train last night brought from Baltimore an immense crowd of delegates and strangers, and several fine bands of music. The whole proceeded from the dépôt to the residence of Senator DOUGLAS, where they were met by several thousands of our citizens, for the purpose of serenading the Democratic nominee.

SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS, on being loudly called for, appeared, and in a few brief remarks acknowledged the honor done him, and hoped that Divine Providence would give him the strength and wisdom suitable for the position in which he had been placed by the National Democratic Convention. He then shook hands with many of the gentlemen present.

SERENADE TO SENATOR FITZPATRICK.

The crowd then proceeded to BROWN's Hotel to serenade Gov. FITZPATRICK, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, who also delivered a few appropriate remarks; after which several other speeches were made. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 24.

Late last night a procession was formed at the illuminated Douglas headquarters, and proceeded to the Railway Station, to receive the Illinois and other Baltimore Convention delegates, who were accompanied by the Great Western Band, and came by a special train. They repaired to the residence of Mr. DOUGLAS, and complimented him with a serenade and huzza. In acknowledging these evidences of their friendship, he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness, and your enthusiasm. The circumstances under which this vast crowd have assembled spontaneously and without previous notice, demonstrates the earnestness of feeling which fills my heart with gratitude. To be the chosen standard-bearer of the only political organization which is conservative and powerful enough to save the country from abolitionism and disunion is indeed an honor of which any citizen may be proud. I am fully impressed with the responsibility and the position,—and trust that Divine Providence will impart to me the strength and wisdom to comply with all its requirements. [Applause.] Our beloved country is threatened with a fearful sectional antagonism, which places the Union itself in imminent peril. The antagonism is produced by the effort in one section of the Union to use the Federal Government for the purpose of restricting and abolishing Slavery, and a corresponding effort in the other section for the purpose of forcing Slavery into these regions where the people do not want it. [Cries of that's true.] The ultra men in each section demand Congressional intervention upon the subject in the Territories. They agree in respect to the power and duty of the Federal Government.

THE NOMINATIONS ELSEWHERE.

PITTSFIELD, Sunday, June 24.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

At Pittsfield one hundred guns were fired on the reception of the news that the people had conquered and that DOUGLAS was nominated. Great indignation is expressed against the factionists of the Massachusetts delegation who so basely disregarded the wishes of their constituents. It is thought they will have a more difficult matter to settle at home than they had at Charleston or Baltimore.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 23.

The nomination of DOUGLAS is received here with great enthusiasm. Two hundred guns have been fired, and the Democratic Club have recommenced firing. Bonfires are blazing in State-street and Broadway. Numerous parties are firing rockets and Roman candles, and the walks are thronged with people who express themselves delighted with the nomination, and are already offering bets that he will carry the State. The enthusiasm is general and hearty.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 23.

A salute of 100 guns was fired this afternoon by the Democracy on receipt of the news of DOUGLAS' nomination, and other manifestations of rejoicing were indulged in. A large number of his friends gathered at the *Courier* office for the purpose of ratifying the nomination. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, June 23.

The nomination of DOUGLAS was received with enthusiasm by the Democracy of this city. A salute of one hundred guns is being fired to-night, tar-barrels are blazing at the street corners, and the Douglas Democracy are having a good time generally in honor of the event.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Saturday, June 23.

Nomination of DOUGLAS received with great enthusiasm. One hundred guns are being fired, bands playing, fireworks and bonfires burning.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 23.

The news of DOUGLAS being nominated created great rejoicing, and was honored with salutes at Columbus, Ohio; Lafayette, Indiana; Indianapolis, Indiana, and in this city.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 23.

The nomination of DOUGLAS was received by his friends here with enthusiasm. A salute of 300 guns was fired upon it's announcement. This evening speeches are being made from the balcony of the Tremont House, bonfires blaze on the corners of the streets, and the *Times* office is brilliantly illuminated in honor of the success of their favorite.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 23.

The *Republican* and *Herald* offices, and the democratic head-quarters were brilliantly illuminated this evening in honor of the nomination of DOUGLAS. Speeches are being made and cannon are firing. The Seceders, headed by the *Bulletin*, are holding back.

The Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, June 23.

The Democratic delegation in this city, after caucusing all day relative to going to Baltimore, reassembled at 6 o'clock this evening, and adjourned till Monday. They are still decidedly opposed to going to Baltimore, considering as the Convention adjourned to meet here it should do so. They, therefore, await further advices before coming to a final determination.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Confession of Rev. Mr. Harden.

TRENTON, Saturday, June 23.

We have reliable information here that HARDEN has made a confession of having poisoned his wife, showing in the whole transaction a degree of guilt seldom equalled.

Gov. OLDEN has respited the execution of JACOB S. HARDEN for one week and a day, bringing it to Friday, the 6th day of July.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 23.

The Roman Catholic German Church "Holy Trinity," corner Sixth and Spruce streets, was destroyed by fire this afternoon and completely gutted. The valuable altar painting of the Crucifixion alone was saved. Loss about $25,000; insurance $10,000. The fire was caused by a "chaser" or "double-header."

Shooting Affray.

LYNCHBURG, Saturday, June 23.

JOSEPH and ROBERT BUTTON, editors of the *Virginian*, were shot in the street to-day by the brothers HARDWICKE, editors and proprietors of the *Republican*. One of the BUTTONS is said to be mortally and the other seriously injured. Both the HARDWICKES have been placed in jail.

Case of Dr. David R. Brown.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 23.

Dr. DAVID R. BROWN, convicted of causing the death of a young woman by procuring an abortion, was to-day sentenced to the State Prison for fourteen years.

The Ship Charles Cooper.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, June 23.

The American ship *Charles Cooper*, hence for Ireland, put back waterlogged. She had been ashore on North Head.

Trade of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, June 22.

Value of the exports this month, $1,366,875; value of the exports the last three months, $7,200,675.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 23.

FLOUR firm and in good demand; sales 3,000 bbls., at $5@$5 12½ for Extra State, $5 12½@$5 25 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin, $5 37½@$5 62½ for Extra Indiana and Ohio, $6@$6 50 for double Extra do. WHEAT less firm but in fair demand; sales 50,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 17 for Chicago Spring and Racine Club, $1 18 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20 for Extra do., $1 25@$1 27 for Red Winter. CORN quiet; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 55c. OATS steady; sales 5,000 bushels at 34c. WHISKY nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New-York.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm but unchanged. WHEAT held generally above the views of buyers; sales, 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 25. CORN in good demand, and market better; sales, 50,000 bushels, at 58½c.@59c., including a cargo to arrive, on private terms. OATS, BARLEY and RYE nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer, but without change in quotations. *Lake Imports*—62,000 bushels Wheat, 56,500 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 2,900 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good request and firm; sales 1,400 bbls. WHEAT, sales 3,000 bushels. Prime White Michigan at $1 50; 800 bushels White Genesee at $1 35, and 4,500 bushels Canada Club at $1 26½. OATS dull but firmly held; sales 1,200 bushels State and Canada West at 40½c.@40¾c. CORN, sales 6,300 bushels Western Mixed at 63c., and 5,000 bushels Round Yellow at 66c.@67c. WOOL in the street at 29@45c.

MOBILE, Saturday, June 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at 10c.@10¼c. for middling; sales of the week, 20,250 bales; receipts last week 9,500 bales against 850 bales in the corresponding time last year. Receipts ahead of last year. 169,000 bales. Stock in port, 59,650 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d. Exchange on London, 109½@110.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 23.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and declined ½c.; sales at $1 06½ from store. CORN declined 1½c.@1c. OATS steady at 28c. *Receipts*—600 bbls. Flour; 12,500 bushels Wheat; 116,000 bushels Corn; 3,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—460 bbls. Flour; 260 bushels Wheat; 78,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 23.

FLOUR—Prices irregular at $4 50 for superfine. WHISKY 17½c. BACON 8@10¼c. LARD in barrels 12c. MESS PORK $18 00@19 25. Money market easy. Slight exchange on New-York ¼ per cent premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June, 23.

Cotton—Sales to day 200 bales, prices irregular. FLOUR steady at $5 40@$5 50 for superfine. MOLASSES 28@32½c. TOBACCO closed firm; choice light at 9½c. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 23.

FLOUR dull and heavy; no sales. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN quiet; Yellow, 63c.@64c.; White, 68c.@72c. PROVISIONS very firm. MESS PORK, $18 25. WHISKY dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 23.

FLOUR advanced 12½c.; Superfine, $5 37½@$5 50. WHEAT unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY, 21c.@22c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 23.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¼. Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼.

Yachting.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club has just erected a new Club house at the foot of Court-street, Brooklyn. It is two stories high, and adjoins the Excelsior Base Ball ground. The first floor is intended for the members and is fitted with rooms and lockers. The upper story, for the use of ladies and friends of the members, has a veranda, from which can be obtained a splendid view of the yachts in the harbor, and down the bay as far as the Narrows. The Club possesses at the present time over thirty yachts, measuring more than 300 tons in all, over a hundred members, with constant accessions at every meeting. Great vigilance is exercised with regard to the respectability of applicants for admission. The Commodore introduced into the squadron, last year, a series of sailing manœuvres which were attended with much success. A code of pocket signals has also been invented which will be used hereafter by the Commodore for the evolutions of the yachts.

The Annual Regatta takes place to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the yachts will start from in front of the Club-house, and sail past it three times during the race.

The following is a list of the yachts belonging to the Club:

Yachts.	Owners.	Meas't—Tons.
Schooner Arago	T. Moore, Esq	45
Sloop Restless	J. J. Jones, Esq	17
Sloop Haidee	F. W. Ostrander, Esq	16
Sloop Early Bird	Dr. Cooper	15
(New yacht, building)	T. D. Fowler, Esq	14
Sloop Wm. Miner, (new)	Messrs. Roberts & Wilkins	14
Sloop Whistler	Theodore Fowler, Esq	10
		Feet.
Sloop Rainbow	Ex-Com. Pitcher	34
Sloop C. S. Hillyer	Messrs. Peck & Hillyer	31
Sloop Zinga	Com. Haight	31
Sloop Surprise	T. Dimond, Esq	30
Sloop Orient	H. Haydock, Esq	30
Sloop Wild Wave	W. W. Mead, Esq	29
Sloop Fearless, (bldg)	Jas. Howe, Jr	28
Sloop Emma	J. Ellerly	28
Sloop Contest	Messrs. Fowler & Java	28
Sloop Montauk	Messrs. Wood & Coffin	27
Sloop Saul Smedley	E. D. Cortlander	27
Sloop Nancy	Samuel Longman	27
Sloop Lillie	Sol Smedley	27
(New yacht, just fin'd)	J. Morse, Esq	27
(New yacht, just fin'd)	W. H. Douglas, Esq	26
Sloop Niagara	V.-Com. Caston & Mr. Ritch	26
Sloop Wm. Partridge	W. Petrie	26
Sloop Stranger	H. Smedley	26
Sloop Eugenia	Vice-Com. Caston	26
Sloop Linda	J. J. Java	26
Sloop Mystic	Wilson & Co	24
Sloop Edward	Jas Lennox	23
Sloop Geo. P. Lozee	J. Greevy	22
Sloop Ready	P. W. Ostrander	20

THE PROPOSED OCEAN SWEEPSTAKES.

The Committee having in charge the arrangement of the details for the proposed Yacht race at sea, are desirous that all who intend to enter should respond with their subscriptions at the earliest day possible. The sail is to come off on the 13th of July, and will be free to all sail vessels, the Course to be from S. W. Spit, turning the Light Ship at Sandy Hook, passing it to the Northward and Eastward; thence around the Light Ships on Five Fathom Banks, off the Capes of Delaware, and returning to the Light Ship at Sandy Hook. Entries to be $25—one or more prizes, equal to the whole amount of entry money; the number of prizes to depend upon the amount raised by outside subscription. Subscriptions from the members of the New York Yacht Club can be enclosed, with the name of party remitting the same, to the address of the Secretary of the Club, No. 5 Pine-street, New York. Said "Sweepstakes" will depend upon the contingency of remittances being received by the Secretary to the amount of $300, on or before the 1st day of July next.

In Albany early on the morning of the 20th the Police discovered a woman, named Bridget Carey, wandering around the streets perfectly naked, and her person streaming with blood. After a desperate struggle they captured her and took her to the Station-house, when they learned that she had been insane for some time, and that in one of her paroxysms she had jumped through the closed window of the room where she was confined, carrying the sash with her. On examination they found that her mouth was filled with broken glass, which she was chewing with evident relish. It was only after a severe struggle that they succeeded in clothing her properly in order to carry her to the Asylum.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TOMPKINS MARKET FINISHED.—The long looked-for completion of the new Tompkins Market building is announced at last. The basement is to be used for restaurants and the like, the first floor for marketing, the next floor for offices, and the top floor for a drill-room and armory for the Seventh Regiment. The City Inspector visited the building on Friday, and on inspecting it he discovered a few faults, which he will require to be made satisfactory to him before he will be willing to assume possession. He particularly objects to the lightness of the iron grating used on the stoops, and will request the Street Commissioner to replace it with much stronger grating. He also complains that no side apertures, or "escapers," are made through the walls, for the outlet of floor washings. These and other imperfections probably will be immediately remedied by the Street Commissioner, and the building be taken up by butchers, fish dealers and hucksters in the course of a week.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP CONTROVERSY TERMINATED.—On Saturday morning the late City Chamberlain, Mr. A. V. STOUT, transferred to the new Chamberlain, Mr. N. C. PLATT, of the Artizans' Bank, in presence of the Deputy Comptroller, Mr. W. E. WARREN, the balance which remained in the City Treasury at the time he ceased to be Chamberlain. The total balance transferred, for which Mr. PLATT has given his receipts, are as follows:

On account of County Treasury	$83 020 28
On account of City Treasury	28,206 31
On account of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt	65,644 68
On account of the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt	22,893 22
Total	$198 764 43

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Information was received last evening, at the Police headquarters, from the 20th Precinct, that an attempt would be made to circulate counterfeit $2's on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Camden, New-Jersey. Mr. CHAPIN, the telegraph operator, at once communicated the fact to every Station House in the City, so that storekeepers and others might be cautioned, and the plans of the counterfeiters be overturned.

EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The examination of the pupils of the Normal School, who desire to graduate and become teachers, has been progressing for several days past, and will probably be completed by Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. Thus far the examinations have been entirely satisfactory, showing great proficiency of the pupils in the different studies pursued by them. The annual Commencement will take place at the Academy of Music, on the 13th of July next.

NOTICE TO NEWSBOYS.—The residents in the vicinity of the dépôt of the First and Second avenue cars, at Forty-third-street, complain that they can purchase no morning papers there; that no newspaper mercuries enter the cars, and that they have to famish for journalistic intelligence till they reach their down-town destination. A stand at that point would meet with patronage.

MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the head quarters corner of Broome and Elm streets, when the usual sanitary report was received and accepted. Mr. ISAAC MESSEROLE, keeper of the House of Detention, was removed from the office, and Mr. WARREN, the Property Clerk, was appointed in his stead. The Board then adjourned.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—These gentlemen held their thirty-fifth session on Saturday, in the Common Pleas Court-room, and granted eight licenses to innkeepers, of whom one was from A. J. STETSON & Co., of the Astor House, for which he was charged $50. The other applicants were charged $30 each.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 218 passengers, and $819,410 in specie. The British steamer *Vigo*, Capt. MIRRHOUSE, left for Liverpool *via* Queenstown, with 195 passengers and $597,837 in freight.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to June 22, 1860: Remaining on June 15, 250; admitted June 22, 54; discharged, cured or relieved, 47; died, 8; remaining at date, 249; males, 213; females, 36.

Police Reports.

A VARIETY OF OFFENCES.

Adam Wright and Frederick Simms, German laborers were apprehended on Saturday night for stealing a case of shoes from a store in Grand-street. In their possession the officer found a quantity of knives and forks, a silver cup, spoons, table linen, and other articles having the names of the proprietors of the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels stamped upon them. The men were sent to prison.....Officer Quackenbush, of the First Precinct, found one Mathew Small lying upon the sidewalk in Broadway early yesterday morning, helpless from the effects of wounds in his left side. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he revived sufficiently to state that he had been stabbed by one Daniel Hays, in Partition-street, Brooklyn....Christopher Cox, a man who is under indictment for a felonious assault, committed last April, upon John Saarka, keeper of a drinking saloon, corner of Thirty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, but who did not appear when his case was called up for trial, and thus forfeited his bail, was rearrested on Saturday on a bench warrant....Justice KELLY committed Thomas Fitzpatrick, a youth, for trial on a charge of an attempt to pick the pocket of Mr. Henry Lichstentater, residing at No. 107 Columbia street, of a watch. The prisoner acted in a very disorderly way while in Court, by making frantic attempts to assault the complainant....Thomas Miller and John Murray, both young men, were apprehended on Saturday night for passing counterfeit $1 bills on the Central Bank of Cherry Valley, at various places in this City. A quantity of good money and several of the counterfeits were found upon them. They were held for trial by Justice KELLY....Peter McCarron, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 186 Avenue A, was required by Justice CONNOLLY to furnish bail in $300 to answer a charge of having defrauded one of the Gas Companies by detaching the metre from the pipe in his place and burning the gas, so the amount consumed could not be measured.

A COURAGEOUS DOMESTIC.

The residence of Mr. Edward D. Saxton, No. 46 Laight-street, was visited on Saturday afternoon by two thieves, who were so noisy while making their selections that the attention of Elizabeth Condon, the chambermaid of the establishment, was drawn to them. One of the rogues she found watching at the front door, and at sight of her he attempted to prevent her entrance to the parlor, where his confederate was prosecuting a search for everything valuable. Failing in his object, he knocked her down and ran away. The blow hurt her severely, but she rallied and made a dash for the other man, who, alarmed at her screams for help, relinquished most of the property he had collected, consisting of about $100 worth of silver ware, and escaped to the street. She followed, shouting "Stop thief!" but soon fell down in a fainting fit; not, however, until her alarm had been heard by an officer, who overtook and secured the fugitive. Some silver spoons which he had stolen were found in his pockets, and he was taken before Judge KELLY, to whom he stated that his name was Thomas McFarlane. Having pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, he was committed for trial.

BEWARE OF SUCH BARBERS.

We published an account on Saturday of the theft of $600 from Mr. James Walsh, residing at Pittston, Penn, while he was in the barber's shop under Patton's Hotel, kept by Andrew Gastraelli, an Italian. Soon after the robbery, Gastraelli and Antonio Lobenjo, one of his workmen, were apprehended on suspicion of having perpetrated it, when, having been examined before Justice KELLY, circumstances transpired which led to the arrest of Leopold Gastraelli, son of the proprietor of the shop, as an accomplice in the transaction. A search of his person resulted in the recovery of about $200 of the stolen funds, which he had secreted in the lining of his pantaloons and boots, and in overhauling the shop the officers found a large quantity of counterfeit American coin concealed in various places, which was probably intended to palm upon customers. In addition to the charge of robbery, the three prisoners will have complaints for counterfeiting entered against them.

A CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Hurley, a notorious individual, who was elected constable last November, but who has never been sworn into office, because of his failure to file his bonds within the specified time, was apprehended yesterday on a complaint for felonious assault, preferred by Joseph Kuhn, keeper of a restaurant at No. 182 West-street. The accused, it is said, with a party of disorderly characters, called at the complainant's place early yesterday morning and obtained refreshments, for which they refused to pay. A remonstrance upon Kuhn's part led to the breaking of his furniture and an assault upon himself by Hurley, who stabbed him several times in the face and neck with a dirk-knife. Mrs. Kuhn, who is *enciente*, interfered in her husband's behalf, and was knocked down and trampled upon by the ruffian. He was soon after taken into custody, and Justice KELLY held him for trial, in default of the required bail. A few weeks since the prisoner was arrested for grand larceny, and he is also under bail for trial on that charge.

A DEFAULTING CLERK.

A complaint for embezzlement was preferred on Saturday, by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., against Stacy M. Eldridge, a young man who had been some time in their employment as check-clerk and insurance book-keeper. Some $260 or more is the amount which it is said has been appropriated by the accused from funds intrusted to him for the purpose of renewing insurance policies, the fraud having been perpetrated by taking out policies for six months, instead of a year, as had been directed. Eldridge was in receipt of a fair salary, and had previous to this occurrence borne a good reputation. He was committed for examination by Justice KELLY.

Coroners' Inquests.

A LAD DROWNED ON AN EXCURSION TRIP.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, on Saturday, at No. 196 West Thirtieth-street, upon the body of HENRY W. SMITH, a lad sixteen years of age, who was drowned, on the 14th inst., while returning to this City from Dudley's Grove, on the Hudson, where he had been attending a Sabbath School picnic. The barge which the youth was on board had reached a point opposite Fort Lee, when he requested a companion to draw up a small boat which was towing astern that he might enter it. This was done, and after he had reached the boat, the lad holding the rope let it go, and the boat brought up with such a violent jerk that SMITH was thrown overboard. Efforts were made to rescue him, but they were unsuccessful, and his body was not recovered until Saturday morning when it was found in the river near Eighth-street.

THE SUSPECTED POISONING CASE.

A *post mortem* examination of the body of PETER BUTLER, the 'longshoreman, whose death occurred at No. — Roosevelt-street, on Friday, under circumstances which led his friends to suspect that he had been poisoned, showed that he had died of pneumonia. A man and a woman who were apprehended on suspicion of having administered drugged liquor to deceased were discharged from custody by Coroner SCHIRMER as soon as the cause of death had been ascertained.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

FRANKLIN NORRIS, a boy 12 years of age, while bathing on Saturday morning at Pier No. 43, East River, ventured beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, was drowned before relief could be afforded him......On Saturday morning CHARLES MILLER, a lad 13 years of age, while playing in a shed at the rear of his parents' residence, No. 381 Madison-street, fell from a beam to the ground, and suffered injuries which resulted in death soon afterwards. Coroners JACKMAN and SCHIRMER held the inquests.

Fires.

IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

A fire happened at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the apartment of Rev. Dr. MCMENAMY, on the second floor of the boarding-house, No. 264 Tenth-street. Damage of about $300 was done, which is fully covered by insurance. In attempting to extinguish the flames, the reverend gentleman was seriously burned.

IN A FURNISHING STORE.

An incendiary fire occurred late on Saturday night in the premises No. 391 Bleecker-street, occupied by JAMES SMITH as a gentleman's furnishing store. It was extinguished before material damage had been done. Insured in the Exchange Co.

IN A CARPENTER'S SHOP.

The carpenter's shop of BESSEY & TRIPLER, in Fifteenth-street, near Avenue A, was totally destroyed at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Loss, $500. Insured.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

The Grand Ball—Where are all the Tickets?—Who Sells Them?—What the Japanese are Doing, &c., &c.

The Japanese *furore* in the Metropolis culminates in the grand Municipal Ball and Promenade at the Metropolitan this evening. The unanswerable question is now, Where are all the tickets? Who are the lucky six thousand that have monopolized the Committee's favors? A few hundreds may be accounted for as having been distributed to members of the City Government; but, at the rate of distribution generally admitted, it is difficult to account for a tithe of the whole number known to be printed—and yet they are publicly advertised for sale in one of the daily papers, and command prices varying from $25 down. Only fifty tickets were given to the Naval Committee in charge of the Embassy, and these with the request that Capt. DUPONT would "Supply the Naval officers on the Station." All the Naval officers who apply to the Committee are referred to Capt. DUPONT, and the result is, the Captain is considerably perplexed. He is now engaged in solving the mathematical problem of how to supply one hundred applicants with half that number of tickets. The Common Council Committee is in the same fix, or pretends to be, so that since six hundred thousand are anxious to go, and only six thousand cards are issued, five hundred and ninety-four thousand must be disappointed. Meanwhile the question, "Who sells the tickets?" remains to be answered by the members of the Common Council who had the control of them, and through whom alone they must have been procured. The idea of supplying the heaviest tax-payers, who really have to "pay the piper," seems never to have suggested itself to the City Solons, and some of the largest property-owners have in vain endeavored to procure admissions. Yet the Ward politicians have a plentiful supply, and to spare.

No little consternation was created yesterday among the friends of the Common Council, at the announcement confidently made, that the Committee had decided not to furnish wine during the festive scene, either to the public or to the Committee. Ticket holders stood aghast, and the market fell like "Erie" after a hard run. The bears were in ecstacies. The report became noised about, and the price of tickets went down 75 per cent. But, joy to the "bulls," the report proved false. Wine will be furnished for the million who are lucky enough to get in, and who can secure abdominal space enough to drink. The word will be, "Come and drink of the fire-water freely—the City foots the bill!" And what a bill! Shade of City reform, avaunt! The wine merchant, the gas company, the caterer, the lessee, the horticulturist, the flag man, the decorator, the bird fancier, the dancing master, the musician, the carpenter and the laborer, have each a finger in this municipal pie, and will undoubtedly pull out a plum.

Scarcely had the performances at Niblo's and Christy's Minstrels closed on Saturday night, than a small army of men commenced the preparations for the grand ball. Already has the floor of Christy's been reduced to a level, the greater portion of the stage removed, the decorations nearly finished. Niblo's has become completely transformed. The stage has been extended to cover the entire parquette, the scenery removed, the balconies ornamented, and the entire edifice disguised so that its oldest friends would hardly recognize it. The scene yesterday was highly picturesque. Rubbish and shrubbery, dirt and decorations, old boards and statuary, benches, sofas, flowers, aquaria, banners, streamers, evergreens, and all the paraphernalia of the gradual transformation were piled apparently in indiscriminate confusion. But order was rapidly being brought out of chaos. The piles of boards soon assumed the shape of a smooth floor for dancing, the dirt was carted off, the shrubbery and flowers tastefully arranged in the gardens, the statuary tastefully disposed, the evergreens twined around the columns, the sreamers, flags and banners arranged in prominent positions, the vast canopy of the Theatre adjusted, the dais for the Embassy constructed, the four entrances cut through the solid brick walls from Niblo's to the dining-halls of the Metropolitan, and the entire premises to assume something like the requisite shape for the entertainment of the brilliant assemblage that will congregate this evening. The Theatre, Christy's room, and the large upper dining-room of the Metropolitan will be used for dancing; the lower dining-room and Niblo's refreshment-room for the perpetual supper, the upper seats of the Theatre for those who wish to rest and view the dazzling scene, and the extensive halls, balconies and lobbies for the promenaders. No doubt the scene will be very enlivening, and very entertaining to all who participate. It is doubtful, however, whether the ball would not have been vetoed had it been put to the vote of the tax-payers, and whether, after all, the money could not be spent in a way that would produce a much more favorable impression of us upon the Japanese.

There was little crowding to the Hotel yesterday or Saturday to see the Japanese. New-Yorkers seem to have become almost sated, and demand some new novelty. Those who venture in the streets are annoyed almost entirely by the crowds of juveniles, and not by our adult population. The officers, however, continue their excursions throughout the City, sometimes alone, sometimes accompanied by Policemen, and sometimes in parties of three or four. Among other places of interest visited by them were a soap factory, sugar refinery, one of the newspaper offices, the Novelty Works, and other places of interest. TOMMY has adopted the expedient suggested by a shrewd Yankee to relieve himself of the trouble of writing cards, rejoicing in the possession of a plate from which he can procure any number of printed autographs. TOMMY has been fitted with an excellent suit of American broadcloth, and may astonish the natives by his appearance on Broadway in them. His many friends have charmed away quite a portion of his wardrobe.

SANO KAMATE, one of the most intelligent of the officers, has made much progress in our language, and takes great interest in acquiring information. He took a lesson on Saturday in the deaf and dumb alphabet, which, he said, was unknown in Japan. He is anxious to visit Governors' Island, and has purchased a number of works on military tactics. SANO, together with half a dozen others of like intelligence among the officers, will do more to give his countrymen a correct idea of our country than a dozen Ambassadors—who do not seem to trouble themselves at all about the strange people among whom they find themselves.

The Prince Ambassadors, however, occasionally exhibit considerable acuteness. They asked the Chamber of Commerce Committee whether foreign consuls at this port were allowed the privilege of importing any goods free. When answered in the negative they replied that consuls in Japan claimed that privilege, and expressed an intention to see that it was denied on their return. The Princes are much interested in fire arms, and have examined a number of specimens. They have been presented by Col. COLT with three beautifully finished specimens from the latest improvements at the Hartford Armory—consisting of carbine, rifle, and horse pistol—all revolvers. They were made expressly for the Princes by order of Col. COLT, who had a promise that the Embassy would visit his establishment before leaving.

Among the visitors to the Embassy have been Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, with a number of members of the Legislature, representatives from Jersey City, and other officials, extending invitations to visit various localities. The princes, however, will visit but little this week, and seem most inclined to keep quiet. They have consented to acknowledge the United States Mint standard of their highest gold coin—the cobang—which is three dollars and fifty-seven cents, instead of three dollars and sixty cents, as they estimated it.

Various attempts have been made to thrust presents of Bibles on the Embassy, in spite of the public announcement made in Washington that they could not receive them. The latest attempt came in the shape of a Dutch Bible printed in Amsterdam, and inscribed "To the great Tycoon of Japan, from an American lady." It will not reach its destination.

The Lost United States Steamer Walker.

NO INTELLIGENCE OF THE MISSING.

No further intelligence has been received to relieve the anxiety which is felt concerning the fate of the twenty missing persons of this ill-fated steamer. There are, however, strong hopes that some of them have been saved, and may yet be heard from at Norfolk, or some other Southern port. A strong north-easter was blowing at the time of the accident, which would render it inconvenient for a sailing vessel bound south to stop in the Delaware. It is now stated that the schooner which sunk the *Walker* was named the *Johnson*, and that she came to anchor the same morning inside of Cape May, with her bowsprit and cutwater carried away.

The public, and particularly the friends of the missing, will await with some impatience a statement of the reasons which induced the captain of the *Johnson* to desert the sinking steamer and leave her crew to perish. Some of those who escaped by clinging to spars and the floating material of the wreck were nearly exhausted when taken from the water. Mr. SEAWELL, the first officer, was carried down in the vortex of the sinking steamer, and had his feet so entangled by ropes that he was nearly drowned before he was released. He was finally rescued by one of the seamen, who dived down and cut the rope which held him. Mr. SEAWELL, with his wife, who was on board as a passenger from Norfolk, escaped by the boats. Lieut. GUTHRIE proceeded to Philadelphia. An investigation will be made into the circumstances of the collision by the Navy Department. The four names of S. J. HUDSON, E. SMITH, JOHN ENGLISOR and WM. TAYLOR, appended to the dispatch from May's Landing, N. J., were the associates of Capt. HUDSON, of the schooner *R G. Porter*, in the humane work of saving the survivors of the wreck. Their conduct is spoken of in the highest terms, as well as that of the people at Cape May. The wreck of the *Walker* lies in a dangerous position for Southern coasting-vessels, being about nine miles southeast of Absecom light-house, in six to seven fathoms water, with about ten feet of her main-topmast projecting out of water.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *Congress*, United States brig *Dolphin*, and United States steamer *Pulaski* were at Montevedio May 8. All well on board. The United States brig *Bainbridge* was at Colonia May 4.

The United States store ship *Relief* will sale from the Boston Navy Yard for St. Paul de Loando, Coast of Africa, on or about the 5th of July. Letters or papers intended for the officers or crews of the ships of the African Squadron will be forwarded if sent to the Boston Navy-yard.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.

"ALSO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC,"
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines, should give the preference to the above. They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The *Phrenological Journal* for July contains: Col. T. B. Thorpe—Biography and Phrenological Character—Injuries of Brain—Hon. John A. Macdonald: Portrait, Phrenological Character and Biography—Physical Culture, by Rev. H. W. BEECHER—New Self-Instructor in Physiology and Phrenology—Moral Philosophy of the duties of Man considered in his Individual, Social and Domestic capacity, &c.; only $1 a year. New volume commences with the present number. Now is the time to subscribe. Inclose $1, and address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC.—Have you the organs of TIME and TUNE? If so, you may succeed in learning music; but if not, you had better try something else. Pof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, will advise you on the subject, and give you a chart, with a full written description of character.

[Advertisement.]

REYNARD & CO.'S INFALLIBLE PATENT HOUSEKEEPERS' RIFLE. INSECT POWDER AND VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only truly reliable article for the extermination of bed-bugs, roaches, Croton bugs, moths, garden insects, rats, mice, &c. Sold by all druggists. Principal dépôt, No. 167 Broadway. Dwellings, ships, &c., cleared by contract. "No cure no pay."

[Advertisement.]

For bilious, flatulent and other colics, also cholera morbus and all spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels, HOLLOWAY'S Pills are decidedly the best and most effectual remedy known. Their action is prompt, safe and reliable.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad. 5½ A. M. and	3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and	4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3	P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Havana, by the *Quaker City*, will close on Monday, the 25th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Niagara	June 27	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	June 30	New-York	Havre
Bohemian	June 30	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Washington	June 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	June 30	New-York	Hamburg
Asia	July 4	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	July 7	New-York	Bremen
Kangaroo	July 7	New-York	Liverpool
Canadian	July 7	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	July 11	Boston	Liverpool
Adriatic	July 14	New-York	Havre
Teutonia	July 16	New-York	Hamburg
Persia	July 18	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	July 19	New-York	Liverpool
Golden Fleece	July 21	New-York	Galway
Fulton	July 21	New-York	Havre
Arabia	July 25	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
Canadian	June 13	Liverpool	Quebec
Bremen	June 13	Southamp'n	New-York
Kangaroo	June 13	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	June 16	Havre	New-York
Europa	June 16	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	June 19	Havre	New-York
Edinburgh	June 20	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo Saxon	June 20	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
Golden Fleece	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
Great Eastern	June —	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	June 26	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	June 26	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	June 27	Liverpool	New-York
Palestine	June 27	Liverpool	Quebec
Arabia	June 30	Liverpool	Boston
Vanderbilt	July 3	Havre	New-York
Bavaria	July 3	Havre	New-York
Africa	July 7	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Quaker City	June 25	New-York	Havana
De Soto	June 27	New-York	Havana, &c
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
————	July 2	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Isaac M. Denson, from Para—George Carver, of Pennsylvania.

In bark Cambridge, from Montevideo—Gardner B. Perry, Philip McNelle.

In brig Bonito, from Malaga—Johanna Baptiste Keller.

In brig Somers, from Grand Turk, T. I.—Capt. Bailey, of Boston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets.....11 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 05 | Gov. Island.12 53 | Hell Gate.... 2 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk. Ludlam & Heineken; Augusta, Woodhull Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Karnak, Brownless Havana, E. Cunard; George's Creek, Willetts, Baltimore H. B. Cromwell; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Norfolk, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Nord America, (Brem.,) Fredericks, Bremen, ——; E. C. Scranton, Magna, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Barks Stampede, Lewis Gibraltar and a market, Moore & Henry; Acme, McConnell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Eliza Barss (Br.) Cooper, Bermuda; Linwood, Green, Havana, I. B. Gager; Heroine, Nickerson, Boston, ——.

Brigs Isis, Eddy, Remedios, H. D. Brookman & Co.; J. H. Jones, Mills, Charleston; D. C. Murray; Terceirense, Dias, Augra, J. M. Smith; M. Means, Tibbetts, Kingston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Lucretia, (Br.,) Maxwell, Demarara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Lorana, Gibbs, Cienfuegos, Trask & Dearborn; Henrietta, (Br.,) Hodgdon, St. Jago, McCall & Frith.

Schooners J. A. Stewart, Bryant Fernando Po, Yates, Porterfield & Co. Lottie, Taylor Boston, master; E. Tuthill, Bennell, Grenada, T. Gilmartin; E. B. Connell, Law, Boston, R. J. Godwin; Antigua, G. & J. Fox; Tropic Wind, (Br.) Nairn, Nassau, Darrell & Co.; W. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Bethel, Harbor Island, ——; My Rover, Hughes, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; E. Baker, Steelman, Newbern, J. Smith & Co; Margaret, Henson, City Point, master; J. Steele, Martin, Petersburgh, ——; Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk, ——; Hamilton, Ogden, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; R. P. Leeds, King, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Defiance, Boynton, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Sloops F. Carr, Brown, Bristol, master; Blackstone, Allen, Bristol, master.

Barge Star, Cox, Philadelphia, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Charleston, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. June 22, off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia. 23d, 5 miles N. of Barnegat, spoke ship Shepherd Knapp, York, from Liverpool for New York, with loss of main and mizzen masts close by the decks; wanted no assistance. The steamer experienced a heavy N. E. gale from Hatteras to Capes of Delaware.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Steamtug J. M. Lewis, Russell, New Haven 10 hours, having in tow bark Henry Trowbridge.

Ship John C. Boynton, (of Richmond, Me.,) Theobald, Shields 50 ds., with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had westerly winds and thick weather most of the passage. June 21, lat. 40 35, lon. 70, took a pilot from boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1.

Bark E. Foster, (of Millbridge,) Brown, Remedios 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Had heavy N. E. winds the entire passage. June 21, off Barnegat, in a heavy N. E. gale, split maintopsail, main and foretopmast staysails and broke deck-load molasses adrift. Sld. in co. with brig Xenophon, for New-York.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, Frisbee, New-Haven 10 hours, in ballast, to Trowbridge Sons. Was towed to this City by steamtug J. M. Lewis.

Bark M. Pojero, (Sic.,) Costa, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.

Bark New-Light, (of Baltimore,) Reynolds, Marseilles May 8, with mdse to E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co.

Brig Enchantress, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Halifax, N. S., 4 ds., with fish to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Somers, (of Salem,) Caulfield, Grand Turk, T. I., 17 ds., with 4,100 bushels salt to master.

Brig Bonito, Perkins, Malaga May 30, passed Gibraltar 21st, with liquorice root, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Margaret, (Br.,) Balcan, Lingan, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to R. Irvin & Co.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co. June 16, at 10 A. M., lat. 23 33, lon. 77, saw a large schooner sink and entirely disappear. Her crew had been previously taken off by a brig.

Schr. Ranger, (Br.,) Allen, Jackmel 22 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Thackeray—vessel to master.

Schr. Decature Oaks, Rowland, Brookhaven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Albert, (Br.,) Langley, Naguabo, P. R., June 1, with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Isaac Cohen, Hertz, Spofford, Rondout, with cement for Portland.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Burton, Providence 2 ds., ballast.

Schr. Granite Lodge, Carr, Rockland, with fish.

Canal-boat S. Freeman, ——, St. John, N. B., with produce to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Arrived SUNDAY.....June 24.

Steamship Champion, Fletcher, San Francisco April 23, via Loto, Chili, and Rio Janeiro June 2, at 3 P. M. to D. B. Allen. The steamship Naragansett sld. from Rio same day, bd. S. The Br. mail steamship Tyne and the Am. bark Parana were going into Rio as the Champion sld. At Sandy Point (Chilian settlement in Magellan Straits) saw the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Guayaquil, Woolcott, bd. to the Pacific, all well. Another steamer belonging to the company had touched at Rio Janeiro on her way to the Pacific. This latter steamer is built with steel plate, and is for Panama Bay. May 18, saw at anchor within the eastern entrance of Magellan Straits an Am. schooner. The Champion has had fine weather from the Magellan Straits; previous to that time very rough.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Shephard Knapp, York, Liverpool April 30, with coal to Lawrence Giles & Co. April 30, in a heavy S. E. gale, was knocked down, and was obliged to cut away the main and mizzen masts to right her. Lost spars, sails, and everything attached. May 5, lat. 46 30, no lon. spoke ship Cragoon, from New Orleans for Liverpool, who supplied us with spare sails.

Ship Peerless, (Br.,) Cox, St. Thomas 19 ds., in ballast, to order. Came to this port to complete repairs.

Bark Cambridge, (of Boston,) Sparrow, Montevideo May 8, with hides, wool, &c., to Danl Deshon & Son, of Boston. May 27, saw a bark with painted ports main and mizzen masts and bowsprit standing, ashore 15 miles N. of Cape St. Roque. June 17, lat. 31 53, lon. 67 25, saw a Prussian brig bd. to Boston.

Bark Reindeer, Cunningham, Mansanilla 29 ds., with mahogany, sugar, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew. Had very light weather up to Hatteras; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and E. winds. 1st inst., saw a large Am. schr. ashore on Cape Corientes, Cuba; could not ascertain what she was.

Bark Corn Hill, (Br., of Sunderland,) Topliff, Marseilles 66 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage. Lost boat, mainyard, split sails, &c.

Bark Henry Shelton, Agello, Palermo 85 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage; sprung rudder head.

Bark Mary Gibbs, Trinidad Cuba, June 2, with sugar to George S. Stephenson & Co.

Brig Wm. A. Brown, (of Boston,) Hammond, Trinidad Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to G. S. Stephenson. On the 13th inst., near Cape Hatteras, was struck with great violence by a water spout, but received no damage, being under bare poles at the time.

Brig M. A. Newett, (Br.,) Jones, Marseilles April 7, with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Has experienced very heavy westerly weather most of the passage. Lost mainyard.

Brig Davide and Carolina, (Nea.,) Cacace, Palermo 93 ds., and Gibraltar 72 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Isaac M. Denson, Barton, Para 21 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Noble.

Brig Chastelain, (of Gouldsboro,) Handy, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Kanagona, (Br.,) Romerie, Rio Janeiro May 9, with coffee, to Geo. Moke & Co.

Brig Lucy Darling, Lee, Nassau, N. P., 11th inst., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Jos. Eneas.

Brig George Harris (of Boston) French, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar and molasses, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Ysthok, (Aus.) Payenrich, Marseilles 54 ds., with mdse., to C. E. Habicht.

Brig Forward, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Marseilles 40 ds., with mdse. to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Calliope, (of Boston,) Hamon, (late Hopkins,) Pernambuco May 26, in ballast, to R. P. Buck & Co. Died at Pernambuco, May 14, Capt. Amos Hopkins, of Maine. Died at sea, June 2, Julius Sholtz, Steward, of Prussia. Samuel Small, the former steward, was left at the Hospital in Pernambuco. Has been sent to Lower Quarantine.

Schr. G. O. Bigelow, (Br.,) Whitter, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes, &c., to C. E. Knox. June 21, lat. —, lon. 71, signalized a bark strg. S., showing a white flag with black letter P. in it. (Panama Railroad Co.'s signal.)

Schr. Forest King, (3-masted) Perry, Rio Janeiro May 19, with coffee, to John R. Dow. The bark Elf, for Philadelphia, sld. the day previous.

Schr. Diton, (Br.,) Le Morgnan, New-Carlisle, Lower Canada, 10 ds., with fish to W. W. Merriam.

Schr. Vandalia, Allen, Harrington, Me., 7 ds., with lumber, to master.

Schr. Michigan, Marshall, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gen. Marion, Osborn, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Cafe, Norwich 2 ds., with mdse., to master.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Sawyer, Jonesport 4 ds., with spars to J. L. Snow.

Schr. Millcreek, Herring, Surry Me, 12 ds., with lumber, to master.

Schr. Christiania, Shaw, Norwich 2 ds.

Schr. Maria Pike, Crawford, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Sailed.

Steamships Karnak, for Nassau and Havana; Vigo, for Liverpool; Arago, for Havre and Southampton; Columbia, for Charleston; Augusta, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.; Monticello, for Washington; George's Creek, for Baltimore; Patapsco, for Portland. Barks Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; Fergus, (Br.,) for Hull. Brigs Lorana, for Cienfuegos; Irus, for Remedios; and others.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Brasil, from Philadelphia for Augusta, ashore on Squam Inlet, (before reported,) has been got off in a damaged condition and towed to this City for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Brisk—Br. schr., from London for Gambia, 21 ds. out, May 13, lat. 31 27, lon. 15 54.

C. B. Hazeltine—bark, hence for Belfast, June 21, lat. 39 58, lon. 72 05.

Orizimbo—ship, from Leghorn for New-York, May 19, lat. 30 27, lon. 24 27.

Mary Hewitt—Br. brig, from Marseilles for New York, June 23, off Fire Island.

Mayflower—brig, from Georgetown for Boston, 7 ds. out, June 22, off Barnegat.

Milton—ship, of Boston, strg. E., June 14, lat. 41 41, lon. 54 17.

Rolling Wave—brig, Hall, from Palermo for New-York, May 17, off Cape de Gatt.

T. A. Lee—bark, hence, bd. S., June 12, lat. 31 24, lon. 58 40.

June 21, Barnegat bearing W. N. W. 30 miles, spoke brig Argo, of Bath, from Jacksonville for Boston; also, 3 masted schr. Maria Pike, from Baltimore for Boston.—(By pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.)

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, May 8, barks Hebron, Witham, from Cardiff, in ballast, for Honduras soon; Bounding Billow, Harding, from Boston, dischg.; Sumter, Lutton, from Cardiff, repairing; Sarah Shrafe, Chase, from Charleston, in ballast, for Cadiz in a few ds.; brig Hand King, Brown, from Hamburg, dischg; Catherine Johnson, Carstairs, ldg. for Rosario; Mary A. Jones, Caulfield, from and for Salem in a few ds.

At Nassau, N. P., June 11, brig South, hence for Galveston, waiting wind; and schr. Willow, for Jacksonville, sld. a few days previously.

At Pernambuco, May 26, brig E. D. Dunbar, for St. Thomas in 3 ds.

At Para, June 3, brig Emma, wtg. cargo; schr. Golden West, dischg.